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INTERNATIONAL
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...Temp. 25-14 (77-57). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 24-16 (75-61). LONDON: Fair, temp. 23-15 (73-59). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 23-13 (73-55). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 26-16 (83-61). NEW YORK: Sunny. temp. 31. high (88). Yesterday's temp 31-24 (...-75). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	11 S	Lebanon	£a 2
Belgium	20 B Fr	Luxembourg	20 L Fr
Denmark	3.50 D Kr.	Morocco	2 Ms Dr.
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.20 F.M	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.40 F.	Norway	3 N Kr.
Germany	1.50 D M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Spain	20 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.70 S Fr.
Iran	35 Rials	Turkey	T £2
Italy	500 Lire	U.S Military (Eur.)	10 c.
Israel	I.£ 5.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,767 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 19-20, 1975 Established 1887



United Press International.

MEMENTO—Soviet cosmonaut Valeri Kubasov presenting a gift to U.S. astronaut Vance Brand during televised activities in space Friday, the second day of joint tests by American and Russian spacemen. The gift was a medallion marking the joint venture.

3 Arabs Die In Battle At Border Of Israel

TEL AVIV, July 18 (UPI).—An Israeli Army patrol killed three Arab guerrillas today in a battle near the town of Metulla near the Lebanese frontier, the military command said.

A command spokesman said that the battle took place in an orchard just outside Metulla and that the guerrillas were carrying machine guns, bazookas, hand grenades and leaflets in Arabic and Hebrew demanding the release of guerrillas being held in Israeli jails.

An Israeli soldier was slightly wounded in the clash, the spokesman said.

Asked about reports from Beirut that Israeli artillery shelled two villages on the Lebanese side of the frontier following the battle, authorities said, "Israeli positions opened fire to retaliate for the infiltration."

[In Damascus, a Palestinian guerrilla group said tonight that several of its troops blew themselves up together with a number of Israeli hostages after a fierce battle today near the Israeli-Lebanese border, Reuters reported.

[The Popular Struggle Front said that their guerrillas killed themselves after their ammunition, rockets and grenades had been exhausted.

[But it did not say how many guerrillas or hostages were involved.]

The battle took place at about the same time as police arrested two men trying to carry explosives into Ben Gurion International Airport near Tel Aviv, a police spokesman said. Police sources said that the two were spotted by a policewoman at a roadblock as they walked toward the airport from the nearby town of Lod.

A police communiqué said that the two men were being interrogated on a suspicion of attempting sabotage at the airport.

The Israeli radio said that the guerrillas killed near Metulla were members of the Arab Liberation Front, a group that the Israeli military command blamed for the June 15 attack on the nearby settlement of Kfar Yuval.

Metulla is the northernmost settlement in Israel, situated at the tip of a finger of land surrounded on three sides by Lebanese territory.

Military sources said that the guerrillas crossed the border at about midnight and that a search for them began immediately. They were killed at about 11 a.m., the spokesman said.

● Israel gives U.S. details of its views on Sinai settlement for relay to Egypt. Page 2.



Associated Press.

AMIN SHIRT—Man in Kampala wearing colorful, commemorative shirt bearing a portrait of Ugandan President Idi Amin, chairman of the Organization of African Unity whose conference opened in Kampala on Friday.

Ministerial Session Begins

Amin Urges OAU to Prepare For War in Southern Africa

KAMPALA, July 18 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda today told the Organization of African Unity it should be prepared to fight in southern Africa and described Pretoria's policy of detente with black Africa as a "deadly poison."

Field Marshal Amin was addressing the opening session of the OAU's 25th ministerial council, which is preparing the ground for the 12th OAU summit meeting July 28.

The Ugandan leader, who spoke for an hour, told delegates: "The continuation of the policy of apartheid is an invitation to the whole of free Africa to war and we must be prepared to fight to the last until our brothers in southern Africa are free and independent."

Earlier in his speech he said: "The deadly poison to the unity, fraternity and independence of African states is now in its final stage of preparation in the political laboratories of the South African regime. The name of the poison is détente."

He said that through détente South African Prime Minister John Vorster planned to lull Africa into a false sense of security.

President Amin said Mr. Vorster wanted to buy black Africa's cooperation and then destroy the Africans in his country completely. It was Mr. Vorster who must be destroyed, he added.

"Vorster and the regime he represents must be uprooted and if need be by force of arms," he said.

Earlier, the OAU admitted Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, and the Comoro Islands, raising its membership from 42 to 46.

Mauritius proposed that the four, which had all applied to join, be admitted. It was seconded by Sierra Leone and approval was by acclamation.

After formal replies to President Amin's speech there was an official reception. The ministers will get down to substantive business tomorrow.

They have the task of preparing an agenda for the summit and drafting most of the resolutions the heads of state will eventually vote on.

Two Topics

Two topics that are certain to come under the heading of African decolonization are Southern Africa and the turmoil in Angola. But because of its delicate nature, the ministers may hold off on Angola and let the heads of state draft this resolution themselves.

Other items are expected to be the Middle East, African-Arab cooperation and a Sudanese proposal that it should be host to the 15th OAU summit in 1978.

There will be a three-day break between the end of the ministerial meeting Friday and the start of the summit July 28, during which there will be an OAU car rally.

The Voice of Uganda said that Field Marshal Amin would take part, at the wheel of his high-powered car. There is also expected to be a beauty contest.

[Officials also said that President Amin plans to stage a mock air attack against dummy South African installations during the meeting, according to UPI.

[To entertain the leaders next week, they said, Soviet-built jets of the Ugandan Air Force will bomb an island designated "Cape Town" in Lake Victoria a few miles from here.]

Lisbon Military Alerts Forces as Tension Mounts

By Henry Giniger

LISBON, July 18 (NYT).—Portuguese military forces went on full alert today as the conflict between the Communist party and moderate forces began to move into the streets and reports of a possible coup created the greatest tension in months.

Military security forces, which confined all troops to barracks, contributed to the tension by warning that it would use "force of arms" against possible action by "counter-revolutionary forces" outside the country to take advantage of the present political division in Portugal. Thousands of rightist supporters of the regime overthrown last year have gathered in Spain and the security command referred to the Portuguese Liberation Army that these rightists are alleged to have formed as a possible source of trouble.

Three major factors were contributing to the tension. One was the confrontation between the Communists and the Socialist and Popular Democratic parties, which broke with both the Communists and the armed forces and resigned from the government.

The second was a renewed behind-the-scenes offensive by an apparent majority to oust Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, the Communists' principal ally, who is trying to form a new government without political parties.

The third was persistent reports from the Portuguese Azores of an imminent attempt at a breakaway from Lisbon by conservative groups that dominate the islands.

The Communists, attempting to portray the moderate parties as subversive counter-revolutionaries who had aligned themselves with the right, appeared to have lost a first street battle tonight in the northern city of Oporto, where they sought unsuccessfully to block a Socialist rally in a football stadium. Communist-led trade unions, backed by radical officers who now run the municipal council, called for a counterdemonstration in the center of the city and for roadblocks to prevent Socialist supporters from reaching Oporto.

But in the essentially conservative city, the Communists found themselves outnumbered and their roadblocks of barbed wire and nail-studded planks were quickly dismantled by the Socialists with almost no opposition. The Communist rally drew only a few thousand persons to the central square while tens of thousands of Socialists and sympathizers filled the stadium.

Greater Threat

The Communists represented a greater threat in Lisbon, where they also called for roadblocks to stop a Socialist street demonstration tomorrow night. Communist leaflets accused the Socialists of organizing "a march on Lisbon" and said that tomorrow's demonstration was meant to promote the formation of a rightist government.

"We must block the way to reactionaries," the leaflets said. We must erect barricades to prevent any march on Lisbon." In accusing the Socialists of trying a march on Lisbon, the Communists were referring to the way in which the first republic was killed in 1926 by rightist-led military forces that came down to the capital from the north.

The Socialists indignantly deni- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Helmut Schmidt

Bonn Plans $2 Billion in Public Works

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, July 18 (NYT).—To combat the continuing recession, the West German government plans to start a $2-billion program of public works this fall, according to a government spokesman.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt plans to coordinate the program with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing when the two men meet here in Bonn next Friday, according to the spokesman, Klaus Boelling.

Mr. Schmidt has thus clearly given up hope that the West German economy will recover by itself over the summer. Despite a $6-billion tax cut, and $24 billion in federal, state and local budget deficits, more than a million persons are unemployed here, and the industrial order books are not being filled with contracts for the fall.

The German Cabinet plans to review the economic situation at the end of August and the beginning of September and decide on new measures then.

Contingency Plan

The Finance Ministry however, has already been drawing up contingency plans. They include one for a $2-billion recovery plan, which would include about a billion dollars for a program of public-works construction.

"If the recession continues, the wisest thing this government could do would be to start a sort of New Deal—build schools, bridges, railroads, anything to pump money and jobs into the economy," a neutral diplomat observed recently.

The West Germans, having tried about everything within their government's power so far, have been saying that an economic recovery there depends on one in the United States. Mr. Schmidt has said he is skeptical about recent pronouncements from Washington that the recovery is at hand, but hopes they will turn out to be correct, according to his close aides.

Exports Lag

Exports of finished industrial goods, long the motor of the West German economy, are lagging this year because the recession is also affecting the countries Germany sells to. Otto Schlecht, an official of the Economics Ministry, said today that the country would probably have a trade surplus of "only" $8 billion this year, compared to $22 billion last year. West German exports to the United States in the first four months of 1975, for example, ran $513 million less than in 1974.

An investment-tax credit that was supposed to stimulate private industry to spend capital expired at the end of June. It apparently did not have the desired impact, according to recent bank reports.

Yesterday, the Central Bank in Frankfurt lowered reserve requirements on foreign liabilities, adding nearly $600 million to the funds private banks have available for lending. The Central Bank has also steadily lowered West German interest rates. The Central Bank rate is now only 4 1/2 per cent.

Hopeful on Cooperation, Peace

Space Crews Proclaim a 'New Era'

HOUSTON, June 18 (AP).—U.S. and Soviet spacemen today celebrated their friendship aboard the linked Apollo-Soyuz craft and proclaimed their adventure in détente as the dawn of "a new era" for man.

"When we opened this hatch in space we were opening back on earth a new era in the history of man," Brig. Gen. Thomas Stafford, the U.S. commander, said during a 30-minute news conference from space.

The astronauts and cosmonauts talked of a new age of cooperation and peace, of factories in space and of voyages to other worlds.

Televised views of the men during the news conference showed Gen. Stafford and Col. Alexei Leonov, the Russian commander, together in the Soviet Soyuz spacecraft. Astronauts Donald Slayton and Vance Brand of the United States were grouped with cosmonaut Valeri Kubasov in the Apollo craft.

Farewells Taken

The conference was held only a few hours before farewells and the final closing of hatches, ending the mingling of the Soyuz and Apollo crew members. The spacecraft will undock and part tomorrow.

Col. Leonov said he viewed the joint space flight as "only the beginning of a great human journey into outer space," and called it "a great, grandiose human effort in space."

Mr. Brand said that cooperation between men will lead mankind to distant worlds. "The time will come when we'll explore planets together," he said. "It would bring benefits back to the whole world."

Mr. Kubasov, who on an earlier Soviet flight became the first man to do welding in space, forecast an age when space exploration could create a better life on earth. "The time will come when space will have whole plants, factories for the production of new materials and new substances with new properties which could be made only in space," he said.

Stronger Metals

Earlier experiments in space have raised the hope that by melting metals in space, where there is no gravity, the metals will be stronger and more durable. Molten metals cooling on earth develop weak spots due to the effects of gravity.

Mr. Slayton, who had been a World War II pilot in Europe, was asked how the Continent looked from space. He called it "mighty beautiful from up here . . . I just wish everybody down there could have the opportunity to look at it [from space] for themselves."

Col. Leonov was asked about his sketches and produced what he called a "portrait gallery in space." The sketches done in orbit included two of Gen. Stafford and a view of Mr. Slayton wearing a cowboy hat.

Mr. Brand, asked what news he would like to hear from earth, said: "It would be nice to hear that everything was more peaceful over many areas of the world, that the world is really coming together."

Shortly after the news conference, the spacemen exchanged farewells.

White Spruce Seeds

Gen. Stafford gave Col. Leonov a box of white spruce seeds, a special variety developed for cold climates such as that in the Soviet commander's native Siberia. There were enough seeds in the box to plant an acre of trees and Col. Leonov said they would do well "in the climate of our country."

In his final remarks, Gen. Stafford said: "I am sure that this flight will open the way to further cooperation and friendship between our countries."

Just before the hatch to the tunnel connecting the spaceships was closed, Gen. Stafford said: "Our next meeting will be on the ground."

Then the crewmen, who had been together for nearly 26 hours, returned to their respective craft.

On the second day of joint space work, the men of Apollo and Soyuz performed experiments and went back and forth be- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

News Analysis

U.S.-Soviet Space Success Accentuates Ambiguities

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The successful link-up yesterday of Apollo and Soyuz visibly demonstrated the ambiguity of Soviet-American relations. It showed that the two superpowers can turn their military-industrial power to cooperation instead of confrontations; but it underscored that despite détente such cooperation still is lacking on most of the important issues of war and peace.

The possibility of Americans and Russians working together has fascinated many in both societies ever since the first small, but highly publicized cultural exchanges of the 1950s.

Since then, thousands of Americans and a smaller number of Soviet citizens have visited one another's lands, many government agreements have been signed and leaders speak in the language of coexistence. Yet, there is an uneasy feeling in this country that relations have not turned out so well as they should.

Distrust Continues

Twenty years of exchanges and summit meetings and dozens of agreements have not ended the distrust that still seems to pervade much of U.S. society, from the White House to the average man, about the Soviet Union. Instead of applauding major grain sales to Russia, many Americans worry if there is not some plot to bankrupt consumers.

Even important agreements suffer from doubts. The first strategic arms limitation accord, which saved both countries millions in expenditures on defensive missiles, is assailed today by critics who see the Russians as looking for ways to cheat. And even when the Russians allowed 35,000 Jews in 1973 to emigrate, a figure that would have been regarded as unbelievably liberal in 1971, they are criticized in Congress for being too restrictive.

Even Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who eloquently defends a policy of seeking better ties with Moscow because of the fear of nuclear war, has a well-known distrust of the Russians.

Although the much-heralded Soviet-U.S. declaration of principles of 1972 requires consultations on critical world issues, the Russians did nothing to alert the United States that a Middle East war was about to break out in October, 1973, and Mr. Kissinger, in turn does his best to keep the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Mrs. Sakharov Allowed To Leave Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 18 (UPI).—Yelena Sakharov, wife of dissident nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov, received permission today to travel to Italy for treatment of an eye condition she feared might make her blind, her husband said. She had been refused twice.

"This is completely unexpected," Mr. Sakharov told Western newsmen by telephone.

Brought Home From Melbourne by Police

Stonehouse, Secretary Jailed in London

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, July 18 (NYT).—John Stonehouse returned to London today, closing a chapter in the bizarre story of the British member of Parliament who disappeared in Miami Beach last year and was later arrested in Australia, where he turned up under an assumed name.

Accompanied by Scotland Yard detectives, the 50-year-old former Labor minister landed at London's Heathrow Airport aboard a British Airways flight from Melbourne. Mr. Stonehouse and his former secretary and companion, Mrs. Sheila Buckley, 28, were driven by police to the Bow Street station.

A few hours later, he was charged on 21 counts of fraud, theft and forgery involving a total of £170,000 ($374,000) and Mrs. Buckley on six counts of fraud, theft and conspiracy. They will appear in the adjoining magistrates' court tomorrow morning. He is expected to ask for bail. If it is refused, he can appeal to a judge in chambers.

Night in Jail

[Mr. Stonehouse and Mrs. Buckley were retained overnight in cells at the Bow Street station until their 10:30 a.m. hearing Saturday, Reuters reported.]

The arrival of Mr. Stonehouse ended his long, unsuccessful fight to avoid extradition.

He has said in recent months that he fled England, staged his disappearance in Miami Beach and entered Australia under a false passport because of "incredible pressures" in business that led to a mental breakdown and a yearning to recreate a new identity and attempt to live a new life."

Hopes to Explain

Mr. Stonehouse told an interviewer for Independent Television News aboard his plane last night that he hoped to appear before the House of Commons to explain his disappearance.

"If I don't get bail, I shall be convinced that someone is trying to stop me from going to the House of Commons," said Mr. Stonehouse, a Labor member of the House since 1957 who has served as minister of aviation, minister of state for technology, postmaster general and minister of posts and telecommunications.

"I am not asking for charity; I am seeking clarity," he said.

Both his Labor and Conservative colleagues have been shaken by Mr. Stonehouse's odd behavior. He recently posed for a London tabloid reading a book, "World-famous Acquittals," and has made some provocative statements. A parliamentary committee has recommended that the House expel him, but no action has been taken so far. Meanwhile he continues to draw his member's salary.

Business Trip

Mr. Stonehouse left Britain on a business trip to Miami Beach last Nov. 19. He disappeared the following evening. His clothes were found in a pile on the beach and it was assumed that he had drowned. In the days that followed there was lively speculation that he was linked to the Mafia, a Czechoslovak spy ring and the Central Intelligence Agency.

According to Australian authorities, he flew to Melbourne on Nov. 27, then left the next day for Singapore and Denmark, before returning to Australia on Dec. 10. He traveled in the name of Joseph Arthur Markham, the dead husband of one of his constituents of Walsall North in the Midlands.

At the same time, Scotland Yard began investigating reports that large insurance policies had been taken out by Mr. Stonehouse's wife, Barbara. The policies were reported to be for $200,000.

On Christmas Eve, two Melbourne detectives found Mr. Stonehouse in the suburb of St. Kilda.



UPI

John Stonehouse

At his first appearance in court on Dec. 26, Mr. Stonehouse appealed to remain in Australia as an immigrant and explained that his disappearance had been brought about by a mental breakdown caused by business and political pressures.

By April, after investigations by Scotland Yard, a warrant was issued in London for Mr. Stonehouse and his secretary, who had flown to Australia in February. After months of legal wrangling they lost their fight against extradition.

Christian Democrats Gather To Weigh Ouster of Fanfani

ROME, July 18 (UPI).—Rival factions in the ruling Christian Democratic party held last-minute talks today about chances tomorrow of ousting party leader Amintore Fanfani following election losses to the Communists.

But politicians said that the attempt may fail in view of Mr. Fanfani's firm refusal to quit and because of divisions among his foes.

"Vote against me if you feel you have to," party sources quoted Mr. Fanfani as saying. "And condolences to my successor."

The party's National Council was scheduled to meet tomorrow through Monday for a post-mortem on last month's nationwide regional elections, in which the Communists gained 2.5 million votes and came close to outpolling the Christian Democrats for the first time.

Share in Government

Although no Parliament seats were at stake, the leftist landslide lent weight to Communist demands for a share in the government, from which they have been barred for 28 years. It also gave them local power in at least four of Italy's 20 regions and dozens of cities and towns.

Four moderate and left-wing factions controlling about 70 per cent of the Christian Democratic party membership blamed the election losses on Mr. Fanfani's conservative policies. Political sources said that all the factions wanted to oust Mr. Fanfani as party secretary, but found it hard to agree on a successor.

Flaminio Piccoli, a 59-year-old moderate who was party secretary once before, was mentioned as the leading candidate. But politicians said that some groups in the party were in favor of a collective leadership to last until after a party congress in October. Party president Benigno Zaccagnini, a friend of Premier Aldo Moro, was mentioned as possible head of a three-man leadership.

Backward Position

Seventy Christian Democratic Parliament members, in a letter to the party council, said today that the Communist gains showed that Italian voters had come to consider the Christian Democrats as defenders of backward positions. They called for an end to organized factions inside the party and for a gathering of politicians, intellectuals, labor leaders and businessmen to discuss a renovation of the party.

The stock market, which has been dropping steadily since the Communist election gains, hit a new 20-year low today, losing 5.3 per cent in 15 days.

Israeli Views On Sinai Go To Kissinger

Details Are Given For Relay to Egypt

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP). —Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz today gave Secretary of State Henry Kissinger a "comprehensive picture" of Israel's views on a Sinai settlement for relay to Egypt.

Talking to reporters after the hour-long meeting, Mr. Dinitz rejected Egyptian charges that that Israel is stalling.

"My answer is to look at my calendar," Mr. Dinitz said. "In the last 14 days I believe I had five meetings with the secretary of state, a meeting between my Prime Minister [Yitzhak Rabin] and the secretary of state, two trips across the Atlantic, numerous telephone calls and meetings with other State Department officials. I hardly call it stalling."

However, Mr. Dinitz indicated that the next move is up to Egypt—and to the United States to elicit an Egyptian response to Israel's still-undisclosed "new ideas" for an interim agreement in the Sinai Peninsula.

Kissinger Talks Noted

As a result of his talks with Mr. Kissinger, the ambassador said, "The United States now had a pretty comprehensive picture of the views and the concepts and the proposals that Israel has in mind.

"The next step, I presume, will be that these thinking will be transferred to the Egyptians. How exactly it will be done and when is of course, a matter for the U.S. government to decide."

Herman Eilts, the United States Ambassador to Cairo, will remain here until Mr. Kissinger reviews the Israeli Cabinet's latest positions, as brought to him yesterday and today by Mr. Dinitz. Officials said Mr. Eilts would return to his post this weekend.

Egypt Seeks Breakthrough

CAIRO, July 18 (Reuters).—Egypt is believed to be hoping for a quick breakthrough in new Middle East peace moves that would lead to a renewed mandate for the UN peace-keeping force in Sinai.

A commentator in the Cairo daily Al Ahram said today that Egypt's decision not to renew the UN mandate when it expires Thursday was designed to confront the Security Council with its responsibilities and "get out of the circle of nonsense diplomacy and regain our land." However, there is no deadline for the troops to withdraw.

Senate Backs Israel

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP). —With minimal discussion and without dissent, the Senate today passed a resolution that sharply criticizes efforts to expel Israel from the UN.

2 Dead Priests, 5 Others Found In Honduras Well

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, July 18 (AP).—Seven bodies, including those of a U.S. and a Colombian priest and of others who took part in a peasant protest, were found in a dynamited well in eastern Honduras, the government said today.

The government said it was searching for at least two or three more bodies at the same site.

The two priests were identified as the Rev. Michael Cypher, 35, of Medford, Wis., and the Rev. Ivan Betancourt, 35, of Colombia.

Three others were identified as José Martinez, a professor, and two women students at the University of Honduras, Ruth Garcia of Honduras and Maria Vargas of Colombia, a sister-in-law of Father Betancourt.

The other unidentified bodies were those of two men, the government said. The peasant protest last month demanded land reform measures.



Associated Press.

AS SEEN IN MOSCOW (AND ELSEWHERE)—Russian family in Moscow watching live television from space—in this instance a member of the Apollo team in docking module.

Farmers in Portugal Region Resist Communists, Regime

RIO MAIOR, Portugal, July 18 (AP).—Hooking his thick fingers in a stranglehold, Luis Madeira, an apple grower, said: "This is the last straw. This is absolutely the last straw. We are not going to take it any more."

The strong words were spoken in the Farmers' Union Hall.

In the last few days, the farmers in this rich agricultural district have sacked the Communist party headquarters, chased several Communist officials out of town, torn thousands of newspapers to confetti for what they claimed was distorted reporting and were now threatening to block the Lisbon-Oporto road with tractors and, if necessary, cut off food supplies to Lisbon, about 50 miles to the south.

"This could be the start of something important," said Adriano de Oliveira Martins, another of Rio Maior's 6,000 farmers.

The immediate cause of the peasant dissent regarding the Communist-oriented military regime was what both Mr. Madeira and Mr. Oliveira Martins called a Communist party attempt to run their lives.

More than a year ago, just after the rightist regime was ousted by the military, Rio Maior formed the country's first farmers' association, elected on the basis of one delegate for every 30 farmers, no matter how big or small the farms, to organize credits, promote marketing and spread technical knowledge to its members.

The association had no party affiliation.

"Agriculture gets along fine without political parties," said Mr. Oliveira Martins.

League Is Created

Then the Communists, with the approval of Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, got the government to back a league for small and medium-sized farmers. The Communists staffed it at the higher levels to spread their influence from Lisbon to the countryside.

When Rio Maior resisted, the Communists sent in an organizer last Sunday to form a local league. He was run out of town.

Rio Maior voted overwhelmingly in favor of the moderate parties—the Socialists and Popular Democrats—in the Constituent Assembly elections on April 25.

"The Communists got 130 votes, and none of them were cast by farmers. It is impossible for a farmer in Rio Maior to be a Communist," Mr. Madeira said.

Reform Bill

The underlying cause of the anger here is an agricultural-reform bill, recently drafted by the Communists, that Rio Maior farmers claim is only applicable to the sparsely populated Alentejo region in the south, where the Communists have their only rural influence.

Before the April, 1974, coup, the Alentejo region was divided into very large cork plantations where absentee landlords hired laborers at starvation wages.

Extension of credits under the reform is based on the breakup of very large properties, which scarcely exist north of Lisbon, where the overwhelming majority of Portugal's large rural population lives on small or modest farms. Credits are also tied to membership in the league.

Mr. Oliveira Martins said he was sure that all farmers from Rio Maior north to the Spanish border, opposed the move.

"We were not consulted about the agrarian reform, and I don't know anyone apart from the Communists who was," Mr. Oliveira Martins said.

"We are ready for aggressive action to change this," Mr. Madeira said. "We are ready for anything."

Makarios Regime Bars Proposals of Turkish Cypriots

NICOSIA, July 18 (AP).—The Cyprus government quickly rejected today a set of Turkish-Cypriot proposals for the establishment of a joint transitional government on the war-divided island.

The proposals, put forward by Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash, would have required the government of President Makarios to accept the existing Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf and to share power equally with it.

Responding less than four hours after receiving Mr. Denktash's proposals, Glafkos Clerides, Archbishop Makarios's deputy and representative of the Greek Cypriots in the intercommunal peace talks, said they were "completely unacceptable."

"They cannot even form the basis for negotiations," he added in a press statement.

Mr. Clerides's statement said the Turkish-Cypriot proposals "aim at the abolition of the government of the Republic of Cyprus, which has international recognition, and the continuation of the occupation by the Turkish forces of 40 per cent of the territotory of the republic."

"They ignore the fact that the Greek Cypriots constitute 82 per cent of the total population, while the Turkish Cypriots constitute only 18 per cent," he said.

Fighting Goes On In Suburbs of Angolan Capital

LUANDA, Angola, July 18 (Reuters).—Fighting among rival liberation groups continued today in Luanda's northern suburbs, but life in the rest of the Angolan capital, where there is an uneasy quiet, has returned to normal.

In the north of the city, there have been clashes in the Musseque slum districts, lying between two of Luanda's industrial zones. Two vital installations are in the area—the Petrangol oil refinery, which supplies virtually all of Angola's fuel, and the city's biggest flour mill.

So far, there has been no shortage of gasoline or diesel fuel, but bread supplies are still limited. Queues up to 500 yards long have formed outside bakeries.

A spokesman for Gen. Antonio Silva Cardoso, the Portuguese high commissioner said last night that the situation in Dala Tando (formerly Salazar), 150 miles east of Luanda, was returning to normal after serious incidents earlier this week.

Fresh clashes were reported, however, in Saurimo (formerly Henrique de Carvalho), 350 miles east of Dala Tando and in the eastern city of Luso. No details of the clashes were available.

Tension Rises In Portugal

(Continued from Page 1)

ed any subversive intentions and said they "will never give up their inalienable right to meet and demonstrate whatever the obstacles that pseudo-revolutionary forces seek to raise."

The party called on "competent authorities" to enforce the right of assembly and maintain public order, but the military security forces did not indicate what their attitude would be to the Communist efforts to block the Socialists.

This effort began late tonight with some roadblocks on the road leading into Lisbon from the north. There was no effort by military or police forces to stop the Communists from putting up road obstacles.

The Socialists and Popular Democratic demonstrations in Lisbon and the north are meant to protest what they see as a threat of a Communist take-over of key power centers, such as the news media, and an effort to move the revolution toward the establishment of an Eastern-style people's democracy. These were the issues that led to the breakup of the coalition.

Indications of a strong tide against the Communist party were given by three more anti-Communist attacks in northern towns following the attack on Communist headquarters in Rio Maior, 50 miles north of Lisbon, last Sunday. The headquarters of the party was wrecked in Lourinha and Cadaval, near Rio Maior, while in Batalha a Communist-sponsored meeting was broken up last night.

The Communist warning of a possible rightist government took on considerable point with the effort by part of the Revolutionary Council to replace Premier Gonçalves. The latter continued to be backed by President Francisco da Costa Gomes, who asked him to form a new government of military men and civilian technicians.

Some of the Revolutionary Council were close to the Socialist viewpoint, while others opposed the Premier on the ground that he was incompetent and had allowed the country to fall into political and economic chaos. This faction, headed by Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, the security commander, is also opposed to the political parties and favors political structures that dispenses with them.

Gen. Carvalho took a neutral attitude toward the Communist-Socialist fight in the communiqué his command issued. It did back the Socialist denials of a march on Lisbon but deplored the divisions that, it said, were encouraging rightist forces to seek to restore the old regime. The general appeared to be a key figure in the present power struggle and there continued to be speculation that he would seek to resolve it by seizing power himself.

He took the unusual step today of releasing several hundred extreme leftists belonging to the Maoist Movement for the Reorganization of the Portuguese Proletariat from prison, where they had been kept for a month on a general charge of trying to promote subversion within military units.

Security Talks Still Unfinished

GENEVA, July 18 (Reuters).—European Security Conference delegates tonight went ahead with a champagne party planned to celebrate the end of 22 months of talks even though they were still trying to bring them to a successful conclusion.

The edge was taken off the festivities because Turkey and Cyprus were embroiled in a dispute on the question of military maneuvers. This prevented the leaders of the 35 delegations once again from confirming the date of a conference, summit.

The delegation heads were due to meet in a last-ditch effort to meet a self-imposed deadline to confirm the decision taken in principle last Monday for a summit meeting in Helsinki on July 30.

Calm, Curious Muscovites View Link-Up

Crowds Watching TV Show Little Emotion

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, June 18 (NYT).—A heavyset Russian woman in a beige dress watched the Apollo-Soyuz docking on a color television set in a Gorki Street shop, blocking with her bulk many of the other viewers, who grumbled and pushed closer.

"I hope they don't shove each other like this in space," she said loudly, without budging. Some in the crowd mumbled and moved to another set, or to the door, presumably to watch a replay of the docking later.

Generally, Soviet citizens here witnessed the cosmic event with curiosity and calm enthusiasm. Aware of their nation's previous space feats and subjected to heavy Soyuz-Apollo publicity before the mission, people here accepted the spectacle without much outward show of emotion. The docking occurred at Moscow's evening mealtime and millions of Muscovites watched it on television at home.

Virtually everyone was aware of the event, hailed in the Soviet news media as an important scientific achievement as well as a valuable improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. But most people who were observed watching the docking seemed to respond to it more as a theatrical happening, rather than a political or scientific one.

'Political Side'

"Everyone knows the political side of it," said a middle-aged Russian man. "They've no need to talk about it." A journalist from Soviet Armenia, asked for political comment, said that "this cooperation in space has proven that with friendship between our great peoples, we can achieve great success on behalf of the entire world."

There were official and quasi-official salutations for the Apollo-Soyuz crews. They were, for example, named honorary citizens of the central Asian city of Samarkand, the 15th-century home of Ulugh Beg, a grandson of Tamelane and an astronomer of repute. Kind words also came from gymnast Olga Korbut, who recalled that she once visited Houston and met Vance Brand of the Apollo crew.

Television coverage, live and replays, was extensive last night. In between reports on the mission there was a film of U.S. pianist Van Cliburn performing works by Rachmaninoff and Tchaikovsky. But at the moment of docking, on Moscow's third television channel, there was a rerun of "Virgin Soil Upturned," based on the novel by Mikhail Sholokhov.

Silent Viewers

At several of the public places where Muscovites were able to watch the docking on television, there were clusters of persons who stared, mostly in silence, at the link-up of the two spacecraft.

In the Gorky Street shop, there were perhaps 200 persons, most of whom pressed around large-screen color sets, when some of them could have watched, with less shoving, at smaller, black-and-white sets a few feet away.

A robust-looking man in shirt-sleeves munched a garlic sausage as he watched and his fellow watchers complained about the smell. Referring to the astronauts on the screen, he said, "Don't worry, it won't bother them up there."

Senators Clear Butterfield of CIA Connection

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP). —The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has found "no scintilla of evidence" to substantiate the allegation that former presidential aide Alexander Butterfield was a CIA agent inside the White House, Sen. Frank Church said today.

"In fact," Sen. Church, D-Idaho, said, "the evidence is directly to the contrary." Sen. Church also said his committee's investigation of the charge also ruled out the possibility that Mr. Butterfield served as a liaison officer for the CIA.

The senator, chairman of the committee, issued the first denial given by anyone investigating the CIA of the charge made last week by retired Air Force Col. Fletcher Prouty. Mr. Prouty alleged that Mr. Butterfield, who revealed the existence of the White House tape system, was a CIA contact officer at the White House.

Sen. Church said that "on close interrogation, Mr. Prouty is unable to substantiate his earlier statement and acknowledges this to be the case."

Franco Holds Reception

MADRID, July 18 (AP).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 82, today entertained his Cabinet and the diplomatic corps at La Granja Gardens, 50 miles north of Madrid, to commemorate the 39th anniversary of the beginning of the civil war.



Associated Press.

Cosmonauts' wives, Ludmila Kubasov and Svetlana Leonov, after watching space TV.

Two Cosmonauts' Wives Feel Excitement, Alarm and Pride

MOSCOW, July 18 (AP).—Anxiously watching their husbands' exploits in space, Svetlana Leonov and Ludmila Kubasov are eagerly looking forward to the return of the cosmonauts.

"Finally, we will get a vacation," sighed the brown-haired wife of the Soyuz commander, Col. Alexei Leonov.

"Yes, finally," echoed Valeri Kubasov's wife.

The two women gave a rare interview in a Moscow hotel room. Soviet spacemen's wives are not often in the public eye, and the two women were reticent about revealing what they thought and felt while they had watched the spacecraft launches and the docking of the Soyuz and Apollo.

'Far Away'

"When the man closest to me is far away and I can't do anything to help him, I have the feelings of excitement, alarm, and I want him to return safely to earth," Mrs. Kubasov said. "I am very proud of him."

Mrs. Kubasov, 32, took her two children, Katya, 8, and Dima, 4, to the Leonovs' apartment in the space complex of Star City to watch the docking last night. The Leonovs' daughters, Viktoria, 14, and Oksana, 8, were there, as were the wives of other cosmonauts.

"Dima doesn't understand what's going on," Mrs. Kubasov said. "He understood that his father went somewhere, and he's waiting for his return with presents."

"My younger one is very attached to her papa," Mrs. Leonov, 34, said. "She loves him very much and she needs him to stay at home in order that she can be next to him."

The personalities of the two women are not unlike those of their husbands. Mrs. Leonov is outgoing and witty while Mrs. Kubasov is more subdued.

Mrs. Leonov said her husband "likes to make lots of jokes."

Mrs. Leonov said she had been sitting tensely in front of a television set, waiting to watch her husband hurtle into space, when the telephone rang.

"Svetlana, you missed everything again," said the faint voice of Col. Leonov.

"What did I miss? There's been no broadcast yet," she exclaimed.

"Why, didn't you know, we're already flying," replied her husband.

"You see, he even jokes minutes before starting his mission," Mrs. Leonov laughingly recalled.

Visit Planned

Mrs. Leonov said she understood the U.S. astronauts would return to the Soviet Union for a visit after the flight and would bring their wives with them.

"Of course, they will be very warmly welcomed by us," she said.

During frequent training visits to Star City, the Apollo crew was often invited to the cosmonauts' homes.

"They're very happy, very sociable and pleasant," Mrs. Leonov said of the U.S. crew. "I've found there's very much in common" between the Soviet and U.S. spacemen, she said.

"They liked our Russian cooking," she said with a laugh. "They tasted, then ate, then praised the food that we gave them. This is a nice thing for every housewife to hear."

The Timetable

Here is the timetable for the weekend Apollo-Soyuz activities. All times are in GMT.

Saturday

1202—The two spacecraft redock, with Apollo moving into a position in relation to the sun so that an artificial eclipse is created to permit the Soyuz cosmonauts to take photographs.

1228—Apollo and Soyuz redock, with Soyuz as the active vehicle.

1526—The final undocking.

1836—Apollo maneuvers away from Soyuz.

Sunday

No major events. Most of the day will be devoted to independent experiments. The day is the sixth anniversary of man's first walk on the moon, a feat accomplished by astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin jr. of Apollo-11.

U.S.-Soviet Space Success Accentuating Ambiguities

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Union out of his Middle East diplomacy.

But if Americans react to détente with a lack of enthusiasm, it does not mean that they would prefer a return to the cold war.

Great Expectations

What has happened is that the expectations fostered in the 1950s —that more exchanges and closer contact with the West would change Soviet society from within—have proven too great.

Soviet society has changed. It is now a much more open society in the sense that Western ideas are now more pervasive; the quest for Western technology has forced the Kremlin to adapt to the outside in a variety of ways.

Certainly, the Apollo-Soyuz mission, with its live television coverage, is the kind of development long sought by Americans interested in "liberalizing" the Russians. And it certainly would seem that this kind of high-exposure cooperation makes it more difficult for the Soviet leadership to change its policy toward use of stepped up tensions.

Also, despite the criticism that détente is a smoke screen for Soviet repression of its own people, a main purpose of the 20-year effort at improved relations has been achieved. Americans, by and large, particularly in cultural, scientific, political and journalistic circles, know a great deal more about the Soviet Union than they did during the cold war.

Correspondents living in Moscow in the late 1950s and into the late 1960s knew that there were Soviet prison camps, but they were so isolated that they knew nothing about who was being arrested or for what reasons. As a result, their reporting stressed the de-Stalinization policies and took no notice of the continued but unpublicized arrests.

Repressive Policies

Correspondents today are much more aware of the repressive policies that persist in the Soviet Union because dissidents and would-be emigrants seek them out and tell things that would have been impossible for them to know in the 1950s. Does this mean that Soviet society today is more repressive than in the 1950s, or is the fact that dissidents make their views known a sign that it is in fact more open?

There are no easy answers.

The Soviet press remains highly controlled, but it reports more news and is richer in content than it was 20 years ago.

Soviet leaders still suffer from xenophobia and are loathe to tell the world about the shortcomings of Soviet society. But Leonid Brezhnev does seem eager to strike deals with important Western countries and to make some concessions to get them.

The Apollo-Soyuz mission took some political courage for Russian leaders, who feared a weakening of ideological discipline in the Soviet Union and exposure to ridicule if the Soyuz failed. But Mr. Brezhnev obviously felt it was worth the risk to promote the image of the Soviet Union as an equal of the United States in space exploration.

There are some two dozen other scientific agreements with the Soviet Union, ranging from cancer research to atomic energy research. So far, with some exceptions, these accords have been rather hollow, with no perceptible signs that they have served any meaningful purpose.

The space mission at least holds out the promise that in the scientific fields the two countries could put their energy to good use. Some progress in such areas as cancer research might go a long way toward dissipating the skepticism about détente.

Spacemen Proclaim Mission As the Start of a 'New Era'

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the spaceships in a series of planned visits.

The spacemen shared meals, hosted televised tours of their space cabins and provided a travelogue of their nations, passing 140 miles below.

Col. Leonov was the first cosmonaut to visit the Apollo today. He entered the craft after Mr. Brand transferred to the Soyuz.

Gen. Stafford and Mr. Slayton gave him a tour of the Apollo cabin and the Russian commented on the computer that is used for navigation and maneuvering calculations. "It is a very smart computer," Col. Leonov said.

As the linked craft traveled over the Soviet Union, Col. Leonov described the view.

"Beautiful earth below us," he said. "Blue covered with light clouds. It looks like a very beautiful day over the entire territory of the Soviet Union. There is a lot of sunshine everywhere. Green fields."

Mr. Brand, with Mr. Kubasov in the Soyuz craft, spoke to Soviet television viewers in a special telecast.

'We Are Friends'

"We have found very good hospitality here aboard the Soyuz," said the astronaut. "We are friends. We understand each other very well."

The Apollo will undock from the Soyuz at 1302 GMT tomorrow. Then, with Mr. Slayton at the controls, the U.S. craft will redock with the Russian craft in a final test of the docking system that the countries jointly developed.

After that, the ships will separate for the last time at 1526 GMT and slowly drift apart in orbit.

The Soyuz will return to earth on Monday, landing in south central Russia.

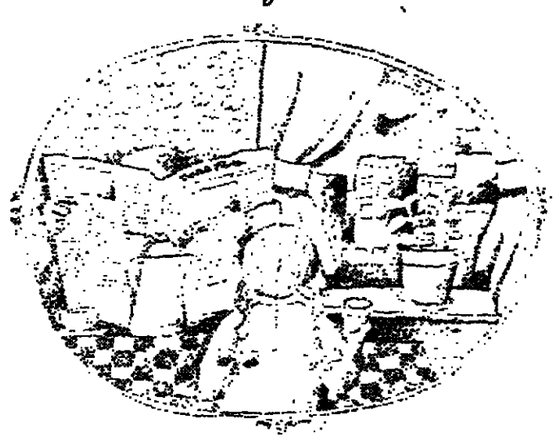
The U.S. spacecraft will remain in orbit until Thursday. It will splash down in the Pacific Ocean, west of Hawaii, in the last act of the Apollo space project system that was the first to carry men to the moon.

Chinese Are Silent

TOKYO, July 18 (UPI).—The Chinese news media have maintained silence on the docking of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecraft, the Kyodo news agency reported today.

It said Radio Peking, the New China News Agency and other Chinese news media have not carried any report on the link-up.

The Kyodo dispatch, from Peking, said that "the Chinese see the space docking as another example of what they call a boastful show of U.S.-Soviet collusion, like the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the summit talks between the two countries."



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Mobil Oil Admits to Paying $2.1 Million to Italian Parties

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Mobil Oil Corp. acknowledged yesterday that it made $2.1 million in payments to Italian political parties during a four-year period and urged action by the U.S. government to require U.S.-owned companies abroad to disclose such contributions.

Everett Checket, executive vice-president of Mobil's international division, told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that the payments made by a Mobil subsidiary were legal and were intended "to support the democratic political process in Italy."

But the subcommittee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, contended that Mobil had made false entries in its books to disguise the payments.

The Mobil executive testified that all contributions were recorded in the firm's books and were made by check. But under questioning he acknowledged that the payments were listed under advertising and research expense.

At Parties' Bid

This prompted Sen. Church to charge that Mobil had engaged in "falsification of records." Mr. Checket replied that the payments were not listed as political contributions "at the request of *the political parties—this was the* custom."

With Mr. Checket's testimony, Mobil joined a growing list of *major U.S.-based firms that have* divulged payments to foreign politicians, political parties and government officials.

Mr. Checket said Mobil would view as "both appropriate and salutary" action by the U.S. government requiring companies doing business abroad to regularly disclose foreign political contributions.

"We understand the Securities and Exchange Commission contemplates a release in the not too distant future formulating some form of appropriate disclosure requirement," Mr. Checket said. "We at Mobil would welcome such action."

Dispute on Scope

Commission officials confirmed that the agency is drafting such a proposal but said it would not be completed for several weeks. Other *sources said a split had* developed within the commission between staff members who want a strict disclosure rule and others who prefer a more limited approach.

Mr. Checket told the subcommittee that his firm's wholly owned subsidiary, *Mobil Oil Italiana*, made $2,136,000 in contributions from 1970 through 1973 to the Italian Christian Democratic and Socialist parties.

He denied that the contributions were in return for favorable legislation or other action by the *Italian government. Rather, he* said, Mobil's Italian management decided "it was important for Mobil to support the democratic *political process in Italy.*"

Payment to Authority

Questioning by subcommittee members disclosed that one $96,000 contribution was channeled through Italy's state-owned electrical authority and was keyed to the amount of oil sold to Italian power plants.

Sen. Church linked this contribution to what he called an oil industry *effort to persuade* the Italian government to build oil-fired power plants rather than nuclear plants.

Mr. Checket responded that Mobil's contribution was the company's share of a commitment made by a trade association, Unione Petrolifera. He said unless Mobil and other firms had made the contributions, the trade association would have defaulted on a bank loan and would have gone bankrupt.

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House Passes Oil Price Cut; Veto Certain

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The House of Representatives passed and sent to the White House yesterday a bill that would roll back *the price of oil* produced in the United States.

President Ford, however, has indicated he will veto the measure. Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, said that the bill was "absolutely the wrong course if this country is going to free itself" from dependence on foreign oil.

The House passed the bill by a vote of 239 to 172. The Senate approved it Wednesday by a vote of 57 to 40. The margin of both votes was far short of the two-thirds majority that would be needed to override the expected veto.

Energy Policy

Meanwhile, there were the following other developments yesterday in the area of energy policy:

• The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved and sent to the full Senate a resolution that would block Mr. Ford's plan to raise the price of domestic oil by 3.3 per cent a month for the next 30 months.

• The executives of seven of the world's largest oil companies testified at a Senate hearing that they were forced to raise the price of gasoline just before the July 4 weekend because of rising production costs.

The measure that was passed by the House yesterday in the *face of an almost certain veto* would reduce the price of uncontrolled domestic oil, now selling for about $13 a barrel, to $11.28 a barrel.

Uncontrolled oil amounts to about one-third of domestic production. The rest of the oil produced in the United States, called "old" oil because, generally, it is oil from wells under production in 1972, is subject to a price ceiling of $5.25 a barrel.

The bill approved yesterday, which would not affect the price of old oil, runs counter to what the President has sought. On Wednesday, he sent Congress his plan to raise the price of all domestic oil gradually until it reached a ceiling of $13.50 a barrel by January, 1978.

Under the law, either the House or the Senate can block the plan by majority vote within five working days. The five-day period runs out Wednesday.



United Press International.

HARD WORK—Crew strains at the pump handle of the 100-year-old fire engine Androscoggin from Topsham, Maine, during a competition at West Shokan, N.Y. Object of the competition is to shoot a stream of water as far as possible.

By Chief of Program

CIA Files on LSD Reportedly Destroyed

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The staff of the Rockefeller commission concluded that the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency's testing of LSD destroyed the drug program's records in 1973 to hide the details of possibly illegal actions, commission sources said yesterday.

These sources said that the chief of the program, Dr. Sidney Gottlieb, a biochemist, was personally involved in a fatal experiment in November, 1953, in which the commission has said a researcher was surreptitiously given LSD, a mind-altering drug. The researcher, Frank Olson, jumped to his death from a New York City hotel room less than two weeks later after reportedly showing symptoms of anxiety.

The Rockefeller commission staff, on the basis of its investigation, concluded that 20 years after Mr. Olson's death, and 10 years after the LSD experiments were purportedly halted, Dr. Gottlieb ordered the destruction of all the records of the program, including a total of 152 separate files, commission sources said.

The Rockefeller commission previously *reported the destruction* of records on the LSD experiments, but did not mention Dr. Gottlieb by name. It also reported a program through the federal Bureau of Drug Abuse Control in which the CIA had arranged to test LSD on "unsuspecting volunteers" on *two programs, one* in the West and the other along the East Coast.

Staff sources on the Rockefeller *commission said this* program was also commanded by Dr. Gottlieb.

The record destruction came shortly after other records had been destroyed by Richard Helms, then director of the CIA, these sources said. Dr. Gottlieb retired from the agency a few months after Mr. Helms left in January, 1973, they said.

The staff of the commission headed by Vice-President Rockefeller, which was established by President Ford to look into allegedly illegal domestic operations by the CIA, attempted to interview Dr. Gottlieb and was told by the agency that he was unavailable. The New York Times tried unsuccessfully to reach him.

According to intelligence sources, Dr. Gottlieb joined the CIA in 1951, though he had done national security work before that. He was a close associate of Mr. Helms and was promoted to head the technical services division of the covert operations branch of the agency, the sources said.

The CIA's experiments with such hallucinogens as LSD stemmed from World War II concerns over how agents could resist torture in interrogation and could defend themselves against drugs being used by enemy intelligence services. The experimenting was a closely held secret even within Dr. Gottlieb's unit.

The Rockefeller commission report said that the testing of hallucinogens was halted in 1963 by the CIA's inspector-general.

But intelligence sources said that experiments with "exotic drugs," continued after the internal ban and that *this may* have been reflected in the records that were believed to have been destroyed.

The tests included drugs that would enable a person to baffle a lie-detector test. A source said, however, that these drugs also had a serious effect on the emotions of the person who took it.

Ex-CIA Man Says Scientist Probably Knew He Took LSD

By Joseph B. Treaster

NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—A former Central Intelligence Agency employee said yesterday he believed that a scientist who plunged from a Manhattan hotel window 22 years ago had knowingly participated in a CIA experiment with LSD before his death.

The statement by Robert Lashbrook in a telephone interview appeared to contradict a report by the Rockefeller Commission that the drug had been given to the scientist, Frank Olson, without his knowledge.

In describing the LSD incident and the death, the Rockefeller Commission did not identify the scientist, but a colleague later told his widow and children that it was Mr. Olson, and the family has announced its intentions to sue the CIA for his "wrongful death."

Unaware of Exposure

Neither the family nor the police and medical officials who investigated the death had been aware of Mr. Olson's exposure to the mind-altering drug until the Rockefeller Commission's report was published last month.

In the interview from his home in Ojai, Calif., Mr. Lashbrook, who has a Ph D in chemistry and worked for the CIA for 12 years as researcher, recalled attending a "technical meeting" in November, 1953 with three other CIA employees, Mr. Olson and five other employees of the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick, Md., where the drug was reportedly given to four or five persons.

Mr. Lashbrook said that he had not personally been present when "everyone agreed" to take part in a test with LSD, but he said someone he felt was reliable had told him of the arrangement.

"It was my understanding that actually everyone there had agreed in advance that such a test would be conducted and that they were willing to be one of the subjects. The only thing was that the time was not specified," Mr. Lashbrook said.

Mr. Lashbrook said that he himself had been asked if he would be a subject in the LSD tests during the meeting and that he had reluctantly agreed. He said he had been a "guinea pig" in LSD experiments and he said, "Frankly, I didn't like it."

According to New York City police reports, Mr. Lashbrook was one of the two men who accompanied Mr. Olson to New York and he was sharing a room at the Statler Hotel with Mr. Olson when he went out the window.

Identified Body

Mr. Lashbrook identified Mr. Olson's body at the medical examiner's office and gave the police most of the information in their report. He did not mention the LSD experiment or his CIA affiliation with any of the officials.

Mr. Lashbrook said in the interview that the police "wouldn't have known about" LSD and that the "question never came up" in what he said was a brief talk with an official at the medical examiner's office. The CIA did some of the pioneer research with LSD, which was not widely known until well into the 1960s.

Mr. Lashbrook said, "Any direct relationship between the drug and Olson's death would be a little difficult to justify," since, he said, the body would have eliminated any elements of LSD within 24 hours and the death occurred more than a week after the experiment.

"Possibly, LSD had brought up something in his past that was bothering him," Mr. Lashbrook continued. "Certainly, at the time, the LSD would appear to have been not directly related and it would have raised a lot of questions that I or no one else was prepared to answer."

Gov. Shapp Joins Democratic Race For Nomination

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The Democratic presidential field, already crowded with half a dozen early entries, gained still another contender today as Gov. Milton Shapp of Pennsylvania announced that he would become an active candidate.

While delaying his official announcement until early fall as "a matter of timing," Gov. Shapp said his backers were opening a political headquarters and launching a fund-raising drive to enable him to compete in a selected group of primaries.

Gov. Shapp, 63, thus made clear his intention to join the six declared Democratic candidates: Senators Henry Jackson of Washington and Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and former Governors Jimmy Carter of Georgia and Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

Other potential entrants in the competition include Sargent Shriver, the 1972 vice-presidential nominee and Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and George McGovern of South Dakota, the 1972 standard-bearer, and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

Floods in Romania

GENEVA, July 18 (Reuters).—Twenty-four of Romania's 39 provinces have been severely affected by floods, a Red Cross official reported here today.

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Pike to Head House Unit on Intelligence

Old Panel Dissolved By Nedzi Stalemate

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—Rep. Otis Pike, D-N.Y., yesterday was named chairman of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which was reconstituted to end a stalemate created by bickering among Democrats.

The House first adopted a resolution that abolished a 10-member committee which was set up in February. Then it created a new, 13-member committee with the same mandate to investigate charges of illegal activities by various government intelligence agencies.

Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., named the new committee and, as expected, omitted former chairman Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., and former member Michael Harrington, D-Mass. Rep. Nedzi was removed for not divulging alleged illegal CIA acts, Rep. Harrington for releasing them.

Democrats on the committee complained that Rep. Nedzi, as chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence, had known of illegal CIA acts but had failed either to reveal them to Congress or to act on them himself. In the ensuing stalemate, the House refused to accept Rep. Nedzi's resignation and he refused to function as chairman.

Severe CIA Critic

Rep. Harrington had been the CIA's severest critic. Since the committee was formed he had questioned Rep. Nedzi's ability to conduct an objective inquiry because of his previous role as CIA overseer for the House.

Rep. Harrington also has been accused of breaking rules and a signed pledge by releasing classified information from files of the House Armed Services Committee about covert CIA operations in Chile.

Rep. Pike, 53, has been a member of the House for nearly 15 years.

Mail Seizures Admitted

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—Eighty-five postcards and 25 *letters sent in 1972 from* the Soviet Union to addresses in the United States were intercepted and retained by the CIA until *this week, CIA director William* Colby has admitted in a letter to Postmaster General Benjamin Bailar.

The mail has just been located in an undisclosed place used by the CIA, he wrote. Mr. Bailar made the letter public yesterday.

Mr. Colby suggested that Mr. Bailar forward the mail to its intended recipients with the CIA's apologies.

While the CIA has previously admitted opening and copying mail without the required search warrant, *the disclosure by Mr.* Bailar was the first indication that the CIA had kept mail from its intended recipients.



Associated Press.

MOSCOW WEIGHT WATCHERS—Moscow woman being weighed on a scale set up outside the GUM department store on Red Square while others wait their turn. It costs 5 kopeks to be weighed by woman in white smock who works for Soviet health service.

Cleveland, Three Other Cities Bidding for GOP Convention

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—Cleveland presents the fewest problems of four cities under consideration as the site of the 1976 Republican National Convention, a GOP national committee official said yesterday.

But William Royall, a committee *press spokesman, said Cleve*land itself has enough drawbacks as the convention site that it would be wrong to suggest that *Ohio's largest city has the in*side track. He quoted Mary Louise Smith, the party's national chairman, as flatly denying reports that *the committee has decided* to recommend Cleveland to President Ford.

The Cleveland bid, Mr. Royall said, is contingent on a plan by Cleveland Mayor Ralph Perk, a Republican, to lease three Norwegian cruise ships at a cost of $800,000 to the city for use as floating hotels, tied up on Lake Erie, during the August convention.

Cleveland's main attraction, Mr. Royall said, is its facilities, which are large enough to hold both the convention sessions and headquarters activities, as well as press facilities. Also, Ohio Gov. James Rhodes is a Republican and is urging selection of Cleveland.

Still very much in the running, Mr. Royall said, is Kansas City, which has made aggressive efforts to get the convention.

Also under active consideration are Miami Beach and Los Angeles, the committee spokesman said. But *Republicans in Miami* Beach are not enthusiastic about undertaking the heavy volunteer responsibilities associated with a convention, and Los Angeles is considered too far to go, and too costly in plane fares, for Eastern and Midwestern delegates.

Two other cities, New Orleans and San Francisco, have applied, but their halls, the Superdome in New Orleans and the Cow Palace in San Francisco, are not considered satisfactory for a political convention.

The site selection committee is to make a recommendation to the national committee when it meets Sept. 8-9, but Mr. Royall said yesterday he thought a decision would be reached in the next few

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Minister Resigns Economic Post In Peron Regime

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (UPI).—Economy Minister Celestino Rodrigo gave way to pressure from labor leaders and resigned today, but the government denied reports that President Isabel Peron was about to take an extended leave of absence.

Mr. Rodrigo, who lasted only 45 days in office, said in a resignation letter he was leaving to "facilitate the final decision of the President about the political and economic policies the country *will follow in the near future.*"

His austerity program, including cuts in wages and two devaluations of the peso, led to a general strike last week that shut down the country for two days and forced the government to reinstate wage increases of as *much as 160 per cent.*

The resignation occurred amid reports that President Peron planned to ask Congress for a *leave of absence to recover from* influenza. But a government statement said, "There has not been the slightest conversation or insinuation about the leave of absence."

House Approves Funds for Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The House of Representatives, by a vote of 393 to 18, approved legislation yesterday that would give former President Richard Nixon $121,153 for staff supplies and other expenses.

The money was included in a $7.5-billion measure to fund the Treasury, White House and other agencies. The bill was sent to the Senate. The funds for Mr. Nixon were $81,848 less than President Ford *had recommended for the* 15-month period that began July 1.

Mr. Nixon receives a $60,000 annual pension.

Solzhenitsyn Said to Hold Out For Written Invitation by Ford

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—President Ford, having first avoided a proposed meeting with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, is trying now to arrange one. But the exiled Soviet novelist is reportedly insisting on a written invitation to the White House.

Well-placed congressional officials said yesterday that the President sent word to Mr. Solzhenitsyn on Tuesday, when the Nobel laureate was honored at a Capitol Hill reception, that Mr. Ford would welcome a meeting.

But the official said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had replied through Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., that he would meet Mr. Ford only in response to a formal invitation. One official said that it appeared doubtful that Mr. Ford would extend such an invitation despite White House recognition of the political embarrassment resulting from the failure to arrange a meeting.

"Both sides are going to let it lie and hope it all blows away," the official said.

Kissinger Advice

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger acknowledged Wednesday at a news conference in Milwaukee that he had advised Mr. Ford against meeting the Soviet exile because the "symbolic effect" of a conference with a critic of the Soviet regime would have been diplomatically "disadvantageous".

Until Mr. Kissinger made the statement, the White House had contended that President Ford's rejection of two requests for meetings with Mr. Solzhenitsyn had been based only on lack of time and on a presidential desire for meetings that were "substantive" rather than "symbolic."

After a spate of sharp criticism of Mr. Ford in letters to the White House and newspaper editorials and statements by leading congressional conservatives, Mr Ford made it known through a spokesman last Saturday that he would be "pleased" to meet Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

One congressional official said that Sen. Helms, one of the most severe critics of Mr. Ford in the matter, had received four telephone calls on Tuesday from White House aides convering the same message. One of the calls reached Sen. Helms as he was meeting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the office of Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash.

Insists on Invitation

Sen. Helms whispered the message to Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who reportedly replied that he would accept only a written invitation.

"He was obviously offended," *one witness to the exchange said* of Mr. Solzhenitsyn. "His nose is out of joint and I don't blame him."

A senior White House *official* said late yesterday that he expected "we'll get him in here at some point," but declined to say if a formal invitation would be sent to Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

Ron Nessen, the White House press secretary, said he understood that Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., and Sen. Helms were "working on the matter."

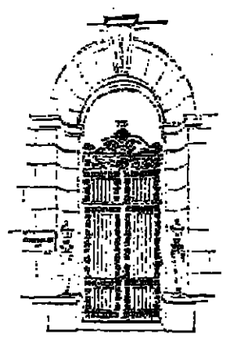
[Mr. Solzhenitsyn has an open invitation to visit President Ford in the White House, Mr. Nessen said today, the Associated Press reported. "I would anticipate that sometime during his visit to the United States Solzhenitsyn will come in."

The President turned down a request from the two senators for a meeting with Mr. Solzhenitsyn *on June 30. Mr. Ford also* declined an invitation from the AFL-CIO to attend a dinner the same day in the writer's honor.

New Comet Is Spotted

PASADENA, Calif., July 18 (UPI).—The California Institute of Technology yesterday announced the discovery of a new comet with only a small tail that will grow as it nears the sun. The comet was first seen a week ago three astronomers working independently in Tokyo, California and Wyoming.

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Tribe Flees as Communist Power Grows

Laotian Meos Caught in Postwar Crossfire

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos (NYT).—The war in Laos is over and *still the Meo mountain tribesmen* are on the run. Caught in the crossfire of the Indochina struggle since the 1940s, they are trying to escape its consequences.

Many have gotten away. In Bangkok, the government says that 18,000 have fled to neighboring Thailand since the middle of May. But tens of thousands north of here have abandoned their homes and fields of rice and roam the hills, looking for a way out.

The Laotian government, not yet firmly in the hands of the Communist-controlled Pathet Lao, will not let the Meo tribesmen leave. Thailand, which does not want them, is suspected of wanting to expel not only the refugees from Laos, but also some of its own Meos as well.

Their leader, *in exile, has urged* them to stay in Laos, although, fearing for his life if he fell into the hands of those he fought, he fled to Thailand and went on to Europe. *Eventually*, he may go to the United States.

Irregular Army

The leader is Vang Pao, who, as a major general in the Royal Laotian Army, commanded the irregular army that was underwritten, guided and supplied by the United States through the CIA.

A soldier for most of his 50 or so years, Vang Pao has become a myth to the Meo people. He cannot divest himself of the leadership of the Meos.

The Meos, a people that hardly knew wheeled transport, saw and traveled by planes and helicopters. They saw sacks of rice and other foods they had never heard of fall from the heavens and they spoke into boxes to persons whom they could not see.

They saw, also, the power of destruction of the planes and often they were its victims. What they saw seemed to them supernatural. They thought the man who commanded all this power was Vang Pao.

When he fled on May 14, he *destroyed the foundation* of his followers' faith: He plunged them into panic and a general rush of Meos toward Thailand began.

On May 29, according to Touby Lyfong, an ethnic Meo and the deputy minister of postal services, 6,000 to 7,000 tribesmen were gathered 60 miles north of here *at a river bridge. They had been* in the region for about a week, streaming westward out of the mountains toward the Mekong River and northern Thailand beyond.

Their way was barred by Pathet Lao and neutralist government troops. For four days, the people and the soldiers faced each other as more and more Meos arrived.

Then a vanguard rushed the bridge and the soldiers opened fire. Some Meos were killed.

According to officials dealing with the more than 400,000 persons displaced by the war in the zone controlled at the time of the 1973 truce by the Vientiane government, tens of thousands of Meos are still on the move. Many suffer from hunger and exposure in this rainy season.

Mr. Touby estimates that 30,000 Meos were killed in the war. Unlike the Laotians of the plain, who strove throughout the war for peaceful accommodations, the Meos have always resisted outside encroachment. Their native will to fight back made them as *attractive to the Americans*—eager to tie down as many North Vietnamese troops in northern Laos as they could—as they had been to the French when the French were fighting the Viet Minh.

Vang Pao's troops bore the brunt of the fighting in Laos.

Vang Pao did not limit his resistance to military matters. Dec. 20, when the Pathet Lao and Vientiane sides of the coalition government agreed on a census of all displaced persons on the Vientiane side, Vang Pao refused to let the mixed census team into Military Region II to ask his Meos if they wanted to return to their original villages, now on the Pathet Lao side.

As a result, only a small number of Meos were among the more than 100,000 Laotians who were voluntarily repatriated by March to the Pathet Lao zone.

"Had the census taken place, the panic might not have happened," a UN official said. "Vang Pao insulated Military Region II from the accommodation process taking place elsewhere."

But Mr. Touby said: "The reality is that the Meos of Military Region II worked with the Americans and, therefore, it is normal that they leave. They were compromised."

Italy Kidnap Puts 1975 Total at 38

CROTONE, Italy, July 18 (UPI).—Four masked gunmen seized a wealthy southern Italian landowner today near here in the third kidnapping in Italy in three days and the 38th this year, police said.

With the abduction of the landowner, Raffaele Maiorano, 56, there have been as many kidnappings for ransom in Italy this year as in all of last year. There were 17 in 1973.

Fabrizio Andreuzzi, 35, a wealthy builder, was kidnapped in Rome Wednesday night and Luigi Corleo, 71, tax collector and *businessman in the Sicilian town of* Salemi, was abducted yesterday.

Nice TV Tower Bombed

NICE, July 18 (Reuters).—A bomb today seriously damaged a television transmitter near here, police said.

Italians Have Most Holidays In Europe

ROME, July 18 (AP).—Italians have more paid holidays than any other Europeans—more than twice as many as the British and the Dutch—according to an official survey.

The survey, by the Italian Statistics Institute, showed that Italy led the list of paid holidays in Europe with 15 a year. Britain and the Netherlands were at the bottom of the list with seven.

In between came Denmark and Belgium with 10, France with 9 and Switzerland with 8.

Laos Closes Part of Border With Thais to Foil Refugees

BANGKOK, July 18 (AP).—Laos has closed part of its border with Thailand amid Communist criticism of the Thai policy of accepting refugees from three neighboring Indochina countries.

Pathet Lao troops patrolled the frontier, preventing villagers from *crossing into Ubon Province* in northeast Thailand and Pakse Province in southern Laos to visit friends and relatives.

There have been shooting incidents along the border in recent weeks and Thailand recently withdrew its consular staff from Pakse and Savannakhet at the Laotian government's request.

The Thai Foreign Ministry announced the closing today without speculating on a reason for it, but observers here said the Laotian government apparently wanted to stem the flow of refugees.

A broadcast by Hanoi radio yesterday accused Thailand of sheltering "reactionary henchmen" among the refugees and, by doing so, allowing itself to become "a base for American conspiracies against the Indochinese people."

About 4,000 ethnic Lao and 35,000 Meo tribesmen have sought refuge in Thailand since the spring, when the Communist-led Pathet Lao began to take control of the coalition government. Up to 11,000 other refugees have arrived from Cambodia and South Vietnam since the Communist victories there, and the exodus from Cambodia and Laos continues.

The refugees pose a problem for Thailand, which seeks good relations with its Communist neighbors. The Thai government has said it does not want to keep the refugees indefinitely, but has not barred their entry or forced any to go back.

The Hanoi broadcast said:

"While the revolutionary struggles of the Indochinese people are getting uniform support of worldwide public opinion, the Bangkok government is showing its hostile attitude toward neighboring countries.

"They shelter and support the reactionary henchmen of Americans in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos who have escaped into Thailand. They lend a strong hand to the Americans by luring and forcing civilians from the three Indochinese countries into Thailand in order to serve the long-term conspiracy of the Americans and their henchmen."

U.S. Program Expanded

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The U.S. resettlement program for Asian refugees is being expanded to include Laotians and an additional 7,000 to 9,000 Cambodians and Vietnamese.

Current plans call for the admission of up to 5,000 Laotians *who have fled to Thailand.*

Previously, the U.S. refugee program accepted only those Vietnamese and Cambodians who fled in the last days before their countries fell.

In other developments, it was also disclosed that:

- An estimated 10,000 former Cambodian and Vietnamese soldiers may end up in U.S. military services.
- The choice of a new refugee resettlement camp equipped for winter use has narrowed to Fort Wolters, Texas, and Fort Holabird, Md.

Greek Cypriots Urge Missing Be Returned

NICOSIA, July 18 (UPI).—About 2,000 Greek Cypriots demonstrated in Nicosia today for the return of relatives missing since last year's Turkish invasion.

Earlier this week, Glafkos Clerides, speaker of the Greek-Cypriot House of Representatives, said he estimated that 2,700 Greek Cypriots were missing. Turkish-Cypriot leaders have *stated frequently* that they are not holding any Greek Cypriots, either in Cyprus or in Turkey.

4 Bodies Found Hidden In Hamburg Home

HAMBURG, July 18 (Reuters).—Police and firemen putting out a fire yesterday discovered four decomposed and mutilated bodies, at least two of them women, in the broom closets of a top-floor Hamburg apartment.

The tenant of the apartment, a 40-year-old watchman, was arrested after returning home a *few hours after the fire*, police said.



United Press International

SIGN OF THE TIMES—Warning sign modified to take into account Saratoga, Calif., tree surgeon Nancy Tyrell, who has been plying her trade two years.

Obituaries

F. Edwin Church, N.Y. Artist

NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—F. Edwin Church, 98, an artist and a founder of the North Shore Wildlife Sanctuary, died Tuesday at his home in Locust Valley on Long Island.

In 1916, Mr. Church won the Thomas B. Clarke Award for the best American figure composition at the National Academy of Design. Two one-man shows of his paintings were held and the most recent exhibition of his work was in connection with a benefit for the wildlife sanctuary, of which he had been a director since its incorporation in 1963.

Mr. Church studied art at the Académie Julian in Paris and at the Art Students League here.

While in Paris and Brittany, where he was painting at the same time as Gauguin, he became interested in Japanese prints of the 18th century, which greatly influenced his painting and led him later to assemble an important collection of Japanese prints of that period.

Daniel Moore

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (AP).—Daniel Moore, 51, a nationally known authority on education, died in a hospital here yesterday.

He appeared frequently before educational organizations throughout the country.

U.S. Budget Unit Urges F-18's End

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The government's Office of Management and Budget has recommended abandoning the fledgling F-18 fighter program and ordering the Navy to develop a new and cheaper plane.

Meanwhile, Defense Department specialists have proposed going ahead with a Navy plan to develop the F-18 and buy 128 of the fighters over the next five years, even though they estimate the cost would be $1.7 billion more than the Navy projected.

The experts stipulated that the Navy should test a less sophisticated, and thus less expensive, plane for additional purchases. The Navy wants to buy 800 F-18s *to replace older planes.*

The F-18's future is now at issue in the preparation of next year's military budget.

Suez Canal to Take *Ships as Big as in '67*

CAIRO, July 18 (Reuters).—As of Sunday, the newly reopened Suez Canal will take ships as big as those that used it before the waterway was closed in 1967, canal officials said yesterday.

When the canal reopened June 5, ships drawing up to 33 feet of water were allowed through. As of Sunday, vessels of 38 feet draft will be able to pass, the same as in 1967. Work to deepen and widen *the canal is now under way, which* will allow it to take ships of 40 feet draft by December, the officials said.

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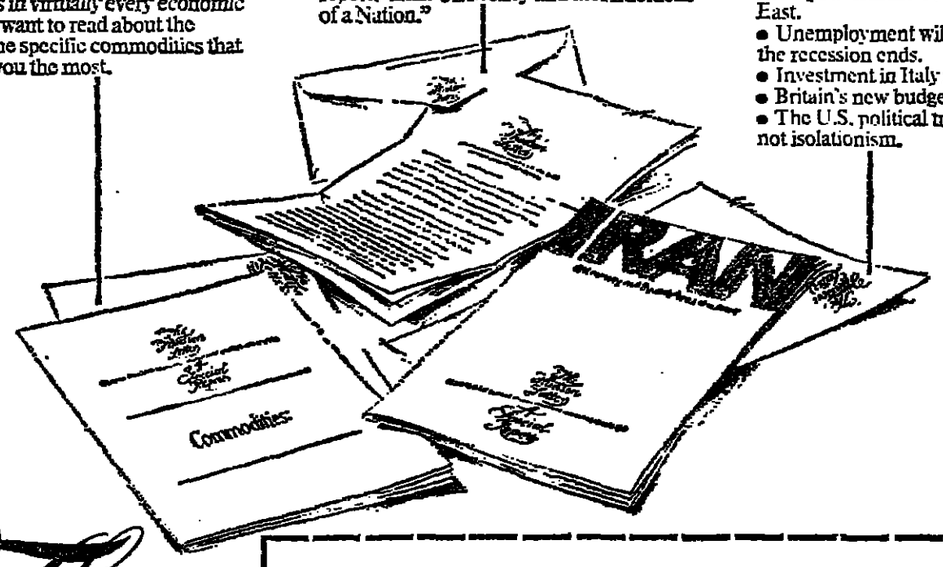
The decline of the dollar and the pound, this year's levelling off of oil prices, the abandonment of the "official" price of gold last December, and the continued debate over British membership in the Common Market are among recent developments that were forecast in advance by Hudson Europe, *frequently at a time when public opinion* was overwhelmingly to the contrary.

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- Protectionism is the new trend in world trade.
- The American economic outlook is even worse than President Ford's budget predicts.
- Social instability, not oil money, is the most powerful factor in today's Middle East.
- Unemployment will stay high even after the recession ends.
- Investment in Italy makes sense today.
- Britain's new budget won't succeed.
- The U.S. political trend is nationalism, not isolationism.

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ivil Disobedience Is a Reply o the Policies of Mrs. Gandhi

By Peter Arnett

HMEDABAD, India, July 18).—Opposition to India's e-week old political crackn is blossoming in the home s of independence leader ıandas Gandhi, and it is ng the same form as his ests that helped shove the ish rulers out of India—ive civil disobedience.

pposition leaders assert that least 100 persons are being sted each day throughout arat State after deliberately ting imprisonment by publicreading forbidden criticism of central government of Prime ister Indira Gandhi.

rs. Gandhi, who is the daughof the late Prime Minister aharlal Nehru, is no relation lohandas Gandhi.

his reporter late Wednesday ched eight flower-garlanded esters walk in triumph ugh the crowded market e of this teeming city of two ion.

housands of supporters milled it them as they stood in it of a police station, each ling a paragraph from a tract cking press censorship, ars and the restriction of civil its, all provisions of the new rgency regulations.

Quiet Arrests

olice listened patiently to the des, then quietly escorted the testers to a waiting police on, which drove them off to on.

The people of Gujarat are ermined to defend Indian nocracy in a peaceful, nonent and constitutional way as ndhi taught us," said Dinesh Shah, the president of a rightist party that opposes the central government.

"We intend to have people out every day, indefinitely."

The *civil-disobedience* technique, called *satyagraha* by Mohandas Gandhi when he and thousands of followers used it in the 1930s and 1940s, is the latest in an escalating campaign here against the central government.

Gujarat, with a population of nearly 30 million, lies on the west coast around 400 miles from New Delhi. It is one of only two states in India not ruled by Prime Minister Gandhi's Congress party. She made the Gujarat elections last month a personal, prestige effort, campaigning for 11 days in a bid to bring victory for her party.

A Major Defeat

But she suffered a major defeat when a four-party non-Communist opposition alliance calling itself the People's Front won control of the state government.

The other opposition-ruled state, Tamil Nadu in south India, initially campaigned against the tough provisions of the central government's emergency rule but soon backed down.

An Ahmedabad civil servant said Gujarat "is walking a thin line," because its government risks dismissal under "president's rule," a constitutional provision allowing state governments to be fired for a wide range of reasons.

"We don't want a confrontation with Mrs. Gandhi," said an aide to Chief Minister Babubhai Patel. "We already know she views us with disfavor."

But her displeasure has not dampened the ardor of rank-and-file party workers, who took to the streets in the first few hours after repressive measures against political figures were announced. Few in Ahmedabad doubt that the state government is giving tacit approval to their efforts.

Police seem to treat demonstrators gently, and while the blatant lawbreakers are arrested, there are reports that they are not held for more than a few days.

The Gujarat protests began as soon as Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed the emergency June 26.

Citizens were encouraged to wear black ribbons on their chests, fly black flags from their homes and tack up on their doors the preamble to the Indian Constitution, which stresses human rights.

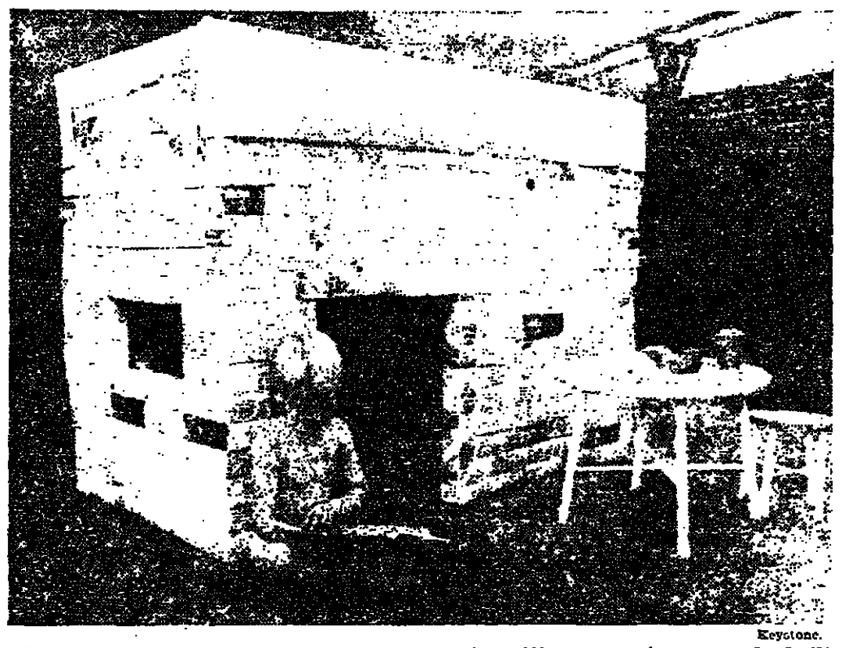
Public demonstrations have included silent marches, students parading with locks on their lips to protest the loss of free speech, fasting and sit-ins at public places.

"This is happening today in every district of the State of Gujarat," said Mr. Shah. "Tomorrow, it will be happening in every state of the union."

e Tests Passed y Miss Little, efense Claims

ALEIGH, N.C., July 18 (AP). ttorneys for Joan Little today ed for dismissal of the firstree murder charge against her, tending that District Attorney liam Griffin had agreed in il to drop the charge if Miss le passed a lie detector test. he motion said Miss Little : the tests twice in June. The lts supported her claim that stabbed Beaufort County er Clarence Alligood, 62, in -defense, the motion contends. uperior Court Judge Hamilton ogood refused to rule on the tion, but gave Mr. Griffin until nday to file a written response. he motion came on the fifth of jury selection for Miss le's trial.

liss Little, 21, a black, contends killed the white jailer when attempted to rape her last g. 27 in a cell at the Washton, N.C., jail where she was iting an appeal on a breaking l entering conviction.



Keystone.

BUILDING UP STRENGTH—Five-year-old Peter sitting in front of house he built out of milk cartons outside Copenhagen. He accomplished the whole task himself and his future seems well assured, especially if he drank all of that milk.

Dozens of Arrests Reported

Turkey Taking Steps to Curb Illicit Opium

By Steven V. Roberts

ANKARA, July 18 (NYT).—The poppy harvest is beginning in Turkey, and U.S. officials are cautiously optimistic about the chances of controlling the illicit sale of opium gum, the raw material for heroin.

Their optimism is based mainly on Turkey's desire to show the world that it can stem the drug traffic. An official said:

"They've had a difficult time controlling smuggling in the past, but the motivation was lacking. Now they realize that they're in the international limelight, and that the United States and Western Europe have a vested interest in what happens this year."

Dozens of Arrests

In recent weeks dozens of farmers have been arrested for planting more poppies than allowed by law, and the government has been quick to publicize the seizures. The arrests could mean an active enforcement program, or that many farmers are trying to defeat the sytem.

It will be six months before officials know the effect of the Turkish enforcement program. The proof will be the amount of opium now being harvested that shows up as heroin on the streets of New York.

When drug abuse became a major problem in the United States, Washington pressed Turkey to ban opium cultivation. In 1971, Turkey, then under military rule, agreed to the ban. The United States allocated $35 million to compensate Turkey for the loss of foreign exchange, and to develop new sources of income for the poppy-growing regions.

Ban an Issue

U.S. officials said the ban was effective and that the price of raw opium rose from $60 a kilogram to $700. But in the Turkish elections of 1973 the ban became an issue.

Last year the ban was lifted, but farmers were required to apply for a license. The government allocated small plots of less than half an acre and promised to buy the entire crop.

The United States has helped train about 800 Turkish police officers in enforcement techniques, and contributed $3 million for technical assistance. The *UN has added $1 million worth of jeeps, radios and other equipment.*

Ankara recently announced that it would pay about $1.50 for a kilo of opium gum, a higher price than expected, and Premier Suleyman Demirel stressed that Turkey had international commitments to control smuggling.

Next Year Feared

This year licenses were granted to 90,000 farmers in seven provinces, a relatively easy area to patrol. But officials are already starting to worry about next year, when the area of cultivation might be expanded and the fervor of enforcement agencies might diminish.

The New York police do not expect any immediate change in the drug supply as a result of the Turkish drive against illegal opium sales.

But a spokesman for the Drug Enforcement Administration was not optimistic about the crackdown by Turkey.

"Their record on controlling the farmers has not been good in the past," he said. "We'll have to wait and see. Just because they arrested a few farmers who are licensed to grow the *poppies is no assurance that the* government there is really serious."

Bonn Expecting 3 Allied Leaders

BONN, July 18 (AP).—The West German government announced a series of meetings today with the leaders of three important allies, beginning with British Prime Minister Harold Wilson next week.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling told a news conference that Mr. Wilson will meet Helmut Schmidt in Hamburg on Thursday before the Chancellor returns to Bonn, where President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France is expected next Friday.

Also expected in West Germany that weekend, on his way to the Helsinki summit, is President Ford, who, government sources said, will visit U.S. and possibly German military bases before arriving in Bonn that Sunday.

Ships Are Based at Bahrain

Small U.S. Naval Force in Persian Gulf

By Drew Middleton

BAHRAIN (NYT).—When the USS LaSalle, an old command ship, is in port, it ties up alongside nondescript coasters at one of Bahrain's commercial piers. Occasionally the two destroyers that form the rest of the U.S. Middle East force join it.

The force is supported by a naval facility, covering an area smaller than a New York City block. Like the berth at the pier, it is leased from this island emirate. Almost all supplies come by sea from the United States.

U.S. diplomats consider this modest projection of naval power appropriate to the situation in the Persian Gulf, whose coastal states possess the world's greatest energy assets, valued at something over $4.5 trillion at current oil and gas prices.

The Soviet Union maintains a more potent military presence in the area. A squadron whose strength varies from 8 to 12 surface warships is deployed in the Indian Ocean, and intelligence-gathering ships, thinly disguised as trawlers, make frequent voyages through the Strait of Hormuz, which leads from the Persian Gulf to the Indian Ocean.

U.S. Policy

The disparity between U.S. military representation in the gulf on one hand and the importance of the area's oil supplies to Japan and to allies in Europe on the other is an oddity of the strategic situation. U.S. policy, Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco told the House International Relations Subcommittee in June, is to encourage the two strongest gulf states, Iran and Saudi Arabia, "to assume increasing responsibilities for the collective security of the region."

The military and political objections to this stance, according to European and Arab diplomats, begin with Arab reluctance to see Iran, a Moslem but non-Arab power, dominant in the gulf.

The Arab governments are grateful to Iran because its growing military strength has curbed what a diplomat called Iraqi mischief-making and because it has supported the government of Oman against Soviet-armed rebels. They do not, however, want to become dependent on Iran for protection. The alternative is the development of Saudi Arabia as the principal Arab power in the area, and to both Saudi and Western diplomats this seems a long way off.

On the surface, some of the gulf states are being transformed by foreign arms purchases into armed camps. According to the Center for Defense Information in Washington, the United States sold $4.4 billion worth of arms to Persian Gulf countries in 1974. The Soviet Union and France each sold $1.5 billion worth and *Britain sold $50 million worth.* Saudi Arabia and Iran have been the chief customers, purchasing $4.4 billion worth between them in 1974.

Military sources emphasize the vast *difference between the pur*chase of arms and their deployment in credible forces.

The Saudis, they point out, have bought aircraft from the United States, Britain and France, missiles from the United States and France, tanks and armored cars from Britain and France and warships from the United States and Britain.

Qualified sources estimate that even if all the equipment were delivered this year, which is highly unlikely, the Saudi forces would not be qualified to use it effectively for at least seven years.

Kuwait Buys Missiles

Kuwait, which has been bickering with Iraq, the strongest of Moscow's client states on the gulf, over frontiers, has purchased surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank missiles and fighter aircraft from the United States. The problem of training personnel with a deficient technological background to use sophisticated weapons limits Kuwait's military effectiveness, as it does that of Saudi Arabia and Iran, according to the sources.

The U.S. estimate of the situation in the Persian Gulf states is that cooperation is growing rapidly, although the governments, once virtual strangers, are just becoming accustomed to telephoning among themselves.

Major Differences

The view that the gulf states are cooperating for the general good is disputed by some sources. Saudi Arabia and Iran, they concede, have improved relations since the death of King Faisal. But they wonder how long good feelings will last in view of two major differences.

One is religious. The Iranians are mostly Shia Moslems, while the Saudis are Sunnis, and perhaps the most fundamentalist of their faith in the Arab world.

The second difference is over Israel. Iran has sold oil to Israel and, according to highly placed sources in Tehran, will continue to do so in the event of a fifth Middle Eastern war. The Saudis have supported Egypt and Syria, Israel's chief enemies, with money, and there is some fear among Western diplomats that newly purchased weapons will go to them in a new war.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, July 19-20, 1975 *

Egypt's New Threat

Egypt acted without warning or good cause in threatening not to renew the mandate of the UN Emergency Force which sits between its troops and Israel's in the Sinai desert. There would seem to be no danger of another war: 1975 is not 1967 and President Sadat is not Gamal Abdel Nasser. Indeed, one wonders why Mr. Sadat should wish to remind the world of his predecessor's fatal impetuosity with respect to an earlier UN peace force on the Sinai in 1967. The existing UN force can and should stay firmly in place while the situation is being sorted out. But the damage is nonetheless severe.

What is most dismaying is that Egypt should have picked this moment to resort to the old gambit of toying with a UN peace keeping force to make a passing political point. This runs directly counter to the requirements of responsible policy in the volatile Mideast at a time when a delicate diplomatic process appears to be under way. That Egypt is impatient to conclude a second interim agreement is understandable. Cairo has been given reason enough in the past to suspect that the Israelis were simply playing for time. In this instance, however, Egypt knew that negotiations were at an especially sensitive stage after the Kissinger-Rabin talks in Bonn, and that Mr. Kissinger might be undertaking another "shuttle," perhaps within a few weeks. For Egypt to jeopardize that process just as it was reaching its most promising stage is indeed, as Mr. Kissinger put it, "extremely unfortunate." In so doing the Egyptians have gone a long way toward assuming the onus if negotiations fail. As the rare official public rebuke of Cairo indicates, they have cast a cloud over their tie with the country they count on to squeeze Israel back into its old borders and to tend to their economic development. And they have given hard ammunition, at just the wrong moment, to those Israelis who, opposing their government, insist that no deal with Egypt or the UN should be made.

The fuzziness of Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy's letter to Secretary-General Waldheim makes it unclear exactly what Egypt now wants. Privately, Egyptians suggest they wish the Security Council to rewrite the evenhanded mandate of the UN Emergency Force and to add political language supporting the Egyptian position. But any such effort could not fail to produce a long embittering debate that would jeopardize not only the negotiations on an interim settlement but the fragile international consensus on which the calculated ambiguities of earlier Security Council resolutions were based.

On the one hand Egypt (with its Arab and Moslem brothers) has now committed itself to driving Israel from the UN regardless of the devastation this will wreak on the world organization and on Egypt's own interests. On the other hand Egypt wishes to use the UN as a club against Israel, by, for instance, scaring the Security Council into passing a new anti-Israel resolution. There is a way for Egypt to get off both horns of this dilemma, and that is to back off from a confrontation at the UN and return to its earlier practice of restrained and responsible diplomacy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cuba, Again

No one can accuse the Organization of American States of rash or impulsive decisions on the issue of permitting Cuba to rejoin the hemisphere. For the coming two weeks in Costa Rica, delegates of 24 active member states—Cuba is listed as inactive—will deliberate the parliamentary problems of lifting 11-year-old trade and political sanctions against the Castro government. This is the third major convocation of the OAS in the past eight months in which the Cuban connection—or lack thereof—has dominated the discussion.

As more and more member governments simply go their own way and ignore the multilateral sanctions, the OAS cannot stall much longer if it expects to retain any relevance to the real problems facing the hemisphere for the years ahead. The new secretary-general of the OAS, Alejandro Orfila of Argentina, himself hailing from one of the nine countries which have restored political and economic relations with Cuba, hopes to pump new energy into the organization: resolving the long-divisive Cuba question will be a necessary first step.

The United States faces major problems of policy for Latin America, of which the Cuban relationship is only one. The status of the Panama Canal is a potentially explosive issue; more immediately troublesome in political relations is the ban on tariff preferences for Ecuador and Venezuela. Written into the trade bill by Congress last year, this discriminatory slight arose purely because these two states are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—even though they did not participate in the Arab oil boycott and have to be regarded as among this country's more secure sources of imported oil.

The United States has signaled that it will go along with a majority view to lift the Cuban sanctions—though Washington's tentative gestures toward normalizing relations with Havana set no diplomatic speed records. In any event, this issue has dragged on far too long—for the United States as well as the OAS—and the Cuban sanctions should be terminated.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Refugee Relief

The shirking of rightful responsibilities by various members of the UN, including those of the Third World, is certainly nothing new; and so it is a relief to comment on one case in which a wealthy Arab state has at last taken a step in the opposite direction. Saudi Arabia has become the first of the oil-rich Arab countries to make a major contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees.

Ideology more than parsimony dictated the refusal of millionaire Arabs to provide significant support to this agency up to now. They have long asserted that care of the refugees was a Western responsibility since, they argued, it was the West's support for Israel that created refugees in the first place. The Arabs have brutally used the refugees for more than 20 years as a political weapon, contributing nothing, however, to keep them from starving.

But last month, faced with the imminent bankruptcy of the refugee agency, the Palestine Liberation Organization reversed its signals to its supporters and requested relief aid. Saudi Arabia agreed to provide $11 million this year—still less than a third of the American contribution. Now Kuwait and other Arab oil producers will be under pressure to follow suit.

The United States remains, as always, the largest contributor to UNRWA, with total donations this year of $39 million of the agency's $134-million budget. Now that Saudi Arabia has moved, the prospects may be brighter for putting refugee care on a more equitable footing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

EEC Stance on Portugal

The EEC is right to make stipulations about the sort of society with which it is prepared to deal although it cannot ultimately allow the Portuguese people to starve because of the inexperience of their leaders. It may be that the Armed Forces Movement can make its "people's committees" into an effective substitute for political action through the parties (though it will take time and will be a messy process). It may be that the parties themselves will be free to operate within the committees. If so, then the difficulties which the AFM has made for itself may be lessened. But these are palely inadequate substitutes for the social democracy Portugal could have had if the army had listened to the people.

—From the Guardian (London).

EEC Summit

In the eyes of Giscard the monetary field furnishes the favorable ground apt to unblock the construction of Europe. . . For the French President, the source of all economic evils rests in the disintegration of the Bretton Woods system leading to the general floatation of currencies. . . It is urgent, Giscard will say, to go back to fixed parities that will restore steady trade flows. This is the indispensable step for dispelling the atmosphere of distrust in international economics... This scheme appears ambitious to our partners. . . Giscard actually wishes to remove tensions from the debate on energy and raw materials by this currency expedient.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

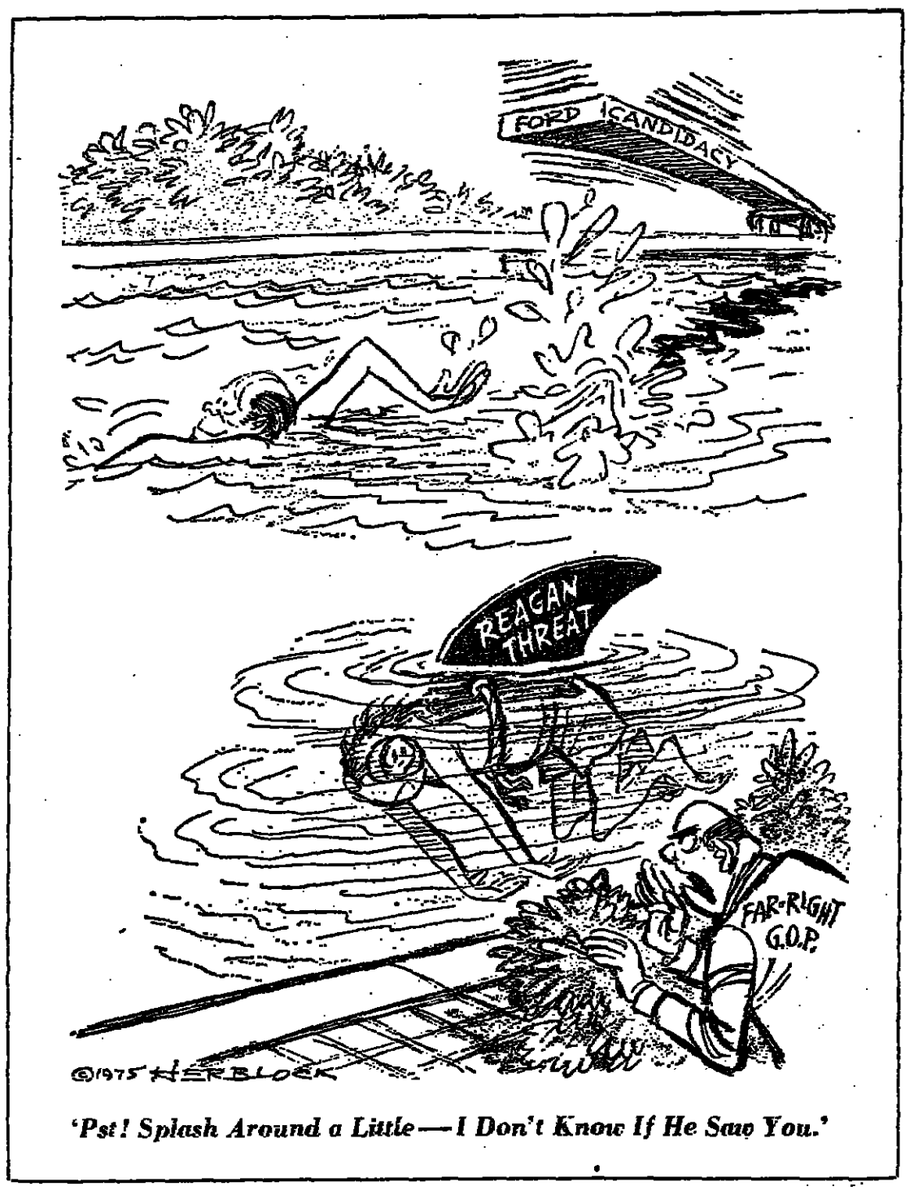
July 19, 1900

PARIS—According to the latest dispatches from the Far East, the situation in Manchuria is very serious. The Chinese are reported to be overrunning the Amur district in Siberia, and although the Russians are said to have taken Aigun, it is evident that they will have all they can do to hold their own. The numerical strength and the resources of the Chinese are a veritable surprise to the Powers.

Fifty Years Ago

July 19, 1925

NEW YORK—"Ben Hur" will be presented to the American public in October. It is said to be the greatest film ever made and to have cost $6 million, the highest sum ever spent on any film production. The cast, including Ramon Novarro who has the leading part, spent several months in Rome and Italy, where some of the filming was done. The idea was to film on the actual site (if possible) of the story.



'Psst! Splash Around a Little—I Don't Know If He Saw You.'

Where Are the Flowers Now?

By C. L. Sulzberger

LISBON—Portugal's revolution, whose ultimate course remains unclear, was historically both prompted and financed by the right-wing, army-supported dictatorship created by Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. The revolution has so far succeeded only in creating a left-wing military dictatorship.

A violent change had been prompted by the fact that Salazar left this country West Europe's poorest, least healthy and most illiterate, stuck with an untenable empire. Yet the revolution was backed by an emergency nest egg of almost $5 billion in hard currency hoarded by the stingy strongman.

It was inevitable that the house of cards bequeathed by Salazar should tumble down and that the pretentious, costly imperial claims in Guinea, Mozambique and Angola should dissolve in violence and discouragement that finally focused here at home.

Marxist Ideas

The professional officers, who had fought uselessly against the world's decolonialist tide, brought back Marxist ideas nourished by their own bitter disappointment and mustered behind the temporary figurehead of Gen. Spinola to turn a new page.

As revolutions go, this one came in a bear market. The international recession hasn't made things in the least bit easy for the group of officers now running the show to the counterpoint of a confusion of argument among politicians—mostly in various Marxist shades. (Politicians include several returned from exile.)

Portugal is losing foreign exchange at the rate of about $1.5 billion a year. This means that, unless the flow can be staunched, Salazar's nest egg won't last beyond 1976. Some aid and credits have been negotiated (including from the United States) but the ruling Armed Forces Movement finds itself forced to spend capital before any final decision has yet been taken on where the revolution is headed.

Because of endemic unemployment (near 10 per cent), about a million Portuguese have temporarily emigrated to West Europe in search of jobs. Remittances they send (which used to total about $700 million—Portugal's largest source of foreign currency) have already shrunk more than 25 per cent and are steadily declining as the workers are squeezed back home. The No. 2 source of hard money, tourism, once $400 million annually, has fallen perhaps 80 per cent.

Economically the country is hard hit. Although wages have been doubled, they still average little more than $40 weekly because this is an underdeveloped land. Assorted labor troubles have caused shutdowns. Production has suffered: some foreign plants have closed; and the AFM decrees that workers shall not be discharged.

Disaster

As a result, factories produce goods they cannot sell: inventories have climbed to an unhealthy degree, and firms threatened with bankruptcy are bailed out by nationalizations. Workers are still on payrolls but the government is acquiring ownership of uneconomic properties as long-term disaster shapes up.

Added to this is the problem of returning refugees from former colonies. Day after day planes arrive loaded with families and their bundles, without funds or the promise of jobs. Ultimately they are to add extra social, economic and even security burdens (above all disgruntled ex-soldiers).

Last year, following the initial phase of the "flower revolution" behind the facade of Spinola, the AFM issued a program stressing the three Ds—decolonization, democratization, development. Decolonization has succeeded and basically the people are pleased. But democratization is a dead letter, caught up in party repressions and factional divisions within the AFM itself. Development hasn't even begun.

Since March 11, when Spinola fled the country after an unsuccessful coup attempt to get back the power he had lost, the AFM has taken some genuine revolutionary steps. It nationalized banks and insurance companies which loomed large on the dictatorship's horizon because of Salazar's financial bias.

This move was well received; most people correctly blamed giant private institutions for Portugal's overall backwardness. The AFM also began land reforms.

But few important other social or economic moves have been made and freedom is vanishing. There are increased mutterings asking what the revolution is about. These are by no means answered by the plethora of exhortatory posters and slogans covering city walls. And in the north, which contains two-thirds of Portugal's nine million population, a reactionary church—lagging behind contemporary Spain's in secular outlook—dominates a very considerable body of opposition.

Because of these factors the revolution marks time while the AFM seemingly consolidates military dictatorship while talking about austerity, wage restraints and the production battle. Economic chickens are coming home to roost. Before you can say Antonio de Oliveira Salazar they will be pecking away at the late dictator's reactionary nest egg.

Ford-Reagan Talk

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Gerald Ford is moving very quickly and very effectively to paralyze a challenge from the right, which up until now has meant a challenge from Ronald Reagan. There is, for one thing, the early announcement of Ford's candidacy—done amiably, rather matter-of-factly, and lacking therefore in that off-putting smell of a hunger for power that is associated with men of a different temperament.

But the announcement was by no means all. The President's three most conspicuous lieutenants are three conservatives, well-known in different political spheres. As head of the election committee there is Howard Callaway, who stepped down as secretary of the army. Bo Callaway ran for governor in his home state of Georgia and lost because he was too conservative! (He came out against the minimum wage.)

Dean Burch is not only known and admired for his work as head of the Federal Communications Commission, he is a Goldwater man from way back, chairman of the Republican party when Goldwater was running for president.

Packard's Past

David Packard is a businessman, but experienced in government as second in command of the Defense Department under Melvin Laird. He is a Californian whose interest in politics has sharpened as his concern for his country's future grows more acute. So... Gerald Ford has got himself (to name only these three) conspicuous American conservatives as the spinal column of his election staff.

And then, as Ingmappe, there was the business about Rockefeller. Mr. Ford "hopes" that Rockefeller will be the nominee, but recognizes that the decision is for the convention to make. So Callaway insists that his office is concerned to gather delegate strength in behalf of Gerald Ford, not Nelson Rockefeller. In reply to sharp questioning, he says he is simply not authorized to discuss the matter of the vice-presidency. If Eisenhower had gone that extra length to treat Nixon that way in 1956, the gesture would have been interpreted as a repudiation. It is not being thus interpreted at the moment for two reasons. The first is that everybody knows Ford is engaged in political choreography, designed to narcotize the misgivings of the right. The second is that they anticipate his success—a Ford-dominated convention, and the renomination of Rockefeller. That is to say, the opinion makers are not yet convinced that Rockefeller is in real trouble.

Waiting for Signs

Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan is in a quandary. Every day he loses—as he did during 1967 and 1968—potential support from key conservative figures. Take, for instance, Dean Burch. I haven't asked him, and won't: but who is prepared to say with any confidence that he would now be associated with Gerald Ford's campaign if Ronald Reagan had announced six months ago his own candidacy? The lesion goes on, and there are some who will say that already it is too late: that Reagan's vacillation has cost him the momentum he cannot now recover.

But Reagan has other things also to weigh in the balance. Better not to run at all, than to run a campaign that is purely symbolic. He has been waiting to see signs of Ford's weakness. And, a few months ago, Ford was very weak. But in these past weeks, things have been going better for him.

Unemployment is not increasing, the rate of inflation is reducing, the loss of Indochina was substantially assimilated by the melodramatic rescue of a single cargo vessel, the Portuguese voted heavily against the Communists, the Mideast fuse continues to burn just this side of detonation, rather uncomfortably; and a rampageous Congress is suddenly, quietly, disciplined by executive vetoes. Meanwhile the essential amiability of Ford has a creeping effect on the public's sensibility, and the failure of the Democrats to make common cause leaves the country with the most paradoxical political situation in this century: Never has the Republican party been more despised, and seldom, at midterm, has a Republican incumbent appeared more secure.

The Reagan forces have meanwhile reached a point somewhere between restlessness and desertion, and some of them are beginning to look coyly in the direction of—John Connally, who would very much like to be president, and who makes powerful friends with great ease. George Wallace, it is currently believed by a widening circle of professionals, is sicker than he and his Palace Guard let on. And anyway, the latest findings are that a separate candidacy by Wallace would, in the end, hurt the Democrats more than the Republicans. The situation could change radically if a) the world begins to fall apart, which is always possible and, poetically, inevitable; and if b) Ronald Reagan coincidentally throws the whole force of his formidable strength and personality into the breach.

World of Indifference And the Prague Winter

By Arthur Miller

ROXBURY, Conn.—A curious people, the Czechs. Apparently always were. It took the mute, fog-swirling atmosphere of Prague to inspire the rabbi who invented the Golem, a man-made man. In Shakespeare the "King of Bohemia" is always weird and his country seems to be where reason's light ends in a purple mist. Franz Kafka, reading his stories aloud, is said to have choked with laughter—stories which the rest of the world reads with uneasy fear. Prague in the Middle Ages sends forth brooding alchemists, casters of spells and incantations. A city of unearthly beauty, but with its head screwed on funny.

It has always been hard to place the Czechs. The Nazi invasion of Poland causes England to at last declare war on Germany, but only a short time earlier at Munich she gave Czechoslovakia away to Hitler without a qualm.

Better Prepared

And the Czechs were far better prepared to resist the Germans and even more willing than the Poles were or would be.

Odder still, the Czechs served the Nazi machine as well or better than other subject people. Simply worked and went silent, as though they knew their fate was to work in silence somewhere in the world between East and West, Slavs in the Western imagination, German in the eye of the Slav. A nowhere-people.

They are not only odd to an American. In Hungary, not long ago, I found that their country's name created comments of silence. The Czech secret police, the Soviet installed regime, embarrass everybody committed to socialism.

Formerly a highly technologized society, for ages manufacturing her own cars, to say nothing of some of the finest weapons in the world, the country has been pushed back into a slovenly, spiritless gray.

They Conform

The candid Hungarian, however, feels it necessary to remind you that the Czechs supported the Russian suppression of Hungary's nationalist Communists in the 1950s. The Czechs conform.

So it is odder still that it should be the Czechs who suddenly burst upon the socialist world with the notion of a new humanist content for Marxism, the Prague spring.

Movies, plays, novels, poetry, the press, popular governmental leaders all proclaimed a new evolutionary step—you could, in fact, have a planned and directed economy along with an enormous richness of individual expression. But the Russians did not think so. Alexander Dubcek is now planting trees in a somber Bohemian forest.

With so much of the world moving under one or another version of Marxism, a great many people saw hope in the outburst of creative vitality of the mid-sixties in Prague, a hope that transcended Czechoslovakia. If so industrious a people could discover room for the imagination within the exigencies of a planned society, then the future might not be as dark and joyless as it seemed elsewhere. And maybe this is why the current crackdown on Czech writers and intellectuals has, or should have, a special significance.

First-hand reports that I have intimate reasons to believe state that the secret police have been methodically entering writers' homes and confiscating manuscripts, work-in-progress, cleaning out their files. Some writers accept the opportunity to make recanting statements on television, others commit a sort of suicide by simply writing to the leadership repeating their commitment to a country run by Czechs for Czechs rather than the present system in which they say, nobody believes, a system that has converted the country into a permanently occupied frontier zone of the Soviet Union. One way or another the flowers of that long-gone spring are squashed underfoot.

So we have now a continuation of the Czech strangeness. There is no Czech lobby here or anywhere else. International PEN writes protests to Prague, but nobody there answers either to deny or even twist the facts as charged. Amnesty International cannot intercede because, unlike student leaders and some teachers, these well-known writers are not being jailed, merely castrated, and their children forbidden higher education. Those put away in the last few years are old cases now. Czechoslovakia exports her fine glassware and silence.

One evening a year or so ago I spent a few hours in the home of one of the writers who has recently been officially robbed of his manuscripts. Five or six others were there.

Harassment

At one point the teen-age son of the host came away from the window and said that a car full of plainclothesmen had parked across the street. The news failed to arouse more than a moment's discussion; it was the normal harassment, a giving notice that a foreign writer's presence in the house had been duly registered.

But if blows like these fall with a certain dullness, the pain they cause is excruciating, lasting and debilitating. Some end in hospitals eaten out with ulcers, others simply weep tearlessly, and a very few scribble on, trying to hew to something like truth for salvation. And many, of course, simply emigrate to flounder in strange tongues.

It is hard to say why, but perhaps we do owe them something. In a very real sense, for one thing, they are paying the price for the cold war's end and détente. And they least of all want to be the cause of U.S.-Soviet conflict again, for they are people with an extraordinary sense of responsibility and a historic talent for seeing the wholeness of the picture. In short, from the socialist side no help is possible, and from the new Third World countries there is even contempt for their independence. And the West, they know, has other fish to fry without going out of its way to protest their condition. There is no political payoff in noticing them, not for either side. They are nobody's baby.

Moral Issue

Which, paradoxically, purifies their case and makes it—God help them—a moral issue, the more so when so far as I know not one of them is anything but a convinced Marxist. For no other reason than that they are artists, many of them highly accomplished and capable of illuminating some of our common darkness, one can hold the regime in contempt.

In their springtime, eight years ago, they thought they had discovered the conjoining point where socialism and spiritual complexity and freedom met. The police have beaten them back but what they glimpsed, or thought they saw, is still remembered—an open track leading ahead.

A world suffocating in its increasingly dense organization deader each week to its own spiritual hopes, may have needed these men and women more than it presently knows. It may be that something of our common life, as necessary to us as bread, is dying in the warm breath of a universal yawn.

Arthur Miller, the playwright, visited Czechoslovakia in 1968 just after the Warsaw Pact invasion and again in 1973. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

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—New Architecture in Paris—The Worst in the World?—

y Paul Goldberger

IS (NYT).—When sky- pers began to edge their to Paris a few years ago, was a predictable outcry. being destroyed, said the ationists, and they pre- that the City of Light be indistinguishable from ttan in no time.

gh has gone up in Paris e the city ripe for re- ion, and the outcome is ite what one might have d. On the one hand, a dictory: Most construction en restricted to the city's ry, keeping the central relatively intact. On the and, the new buildings in ound Paris have been de- to an extraordinarily low d—so low that the mod- hitecture of the city may, ly, be called the worst in rld.

ing anything new in Paris d to be difficult, of course nsistent size and materials r structures have created ed urban texture that has ed for decades, and any- hat disturbs this is going greeted with skepticism if stility. But there are ways d sensitively in the 20th without either disrupting or making a mockery of architecture. Unfor- y, few architects here seem e found them, and the re- a city that has been insulted—once by simply orn asunder and again by torn asunder by such bad

affront to Seine'

partly successful attempt trict development to the ery is to the city's credit. eless, projects such as -Montparnasse, a 56-story ear the Montparnasse rail- ation, and the development Front de Seine, along the ear the Eiffel Tower, do arply into the city's heart. local art critic calls Front ne "affront to Seine.") t projects away from the seem to make up in poor for the damage they are to inflict by location. ng these is La Défense, with more than 30 build- nd still growing, is one of ost ambitious office and g developments anywhere. omplex occupies a crucial t is in Nanterre, a suburb on the axis with the ps-Elysées and the Arc de phe, one of the most power- urban vistas. Once the was clear; now distant sky- rs loom behind the arch. ight be forgivable if it were . But the towers of La se are an incoherent jumble. is an enormous and desolate open space, designed to at least some protection to vista from the Arc de phe. towers that surround it are ed without rhyme or reason re all different in design. nehow the total impression one of variety or vitality f utter dullness, as if the ects, lacking ideas, had tried every silly facade de- hey could think of.

On the Surface

re are, incidentally, some ngs by such American ar- ts as Skidmore, Owings & ll and Harrison & Abrams- Though virtually identical firms' dull New York work, are the essence of dignity

The compulsion to decorate surfaces seems quintessentially French. It runs through the history of the national architecture. Now the French seem to have decided to let it solve the problems of modern construction as well.

As a result, La Défense is full of buildings with fussy window designs, stamped-out panels, divided metal strips that have nothing to do with structure but are merely set in an abstract pattern.

This, too, is wrong, not so much in principle as in execution. Decoration done well is becoming increasingly common as we move away from the early modern movement's hatred of ornament. However, the bulk of the new French architecture seems to be able to use decoration only as a means of cheapening itself.

The buildings of Front de Seine that now crowd the view of the Eiffel Tower from the south look gimmicky; those around the Place d'Italie, another development area, look tinny, and the *Maine-Montparnasse tower—the* symbol, to foreigners at least, of Paris gone wrong—looks like the *building that starred in "The* Towering Inferno."

Unfortunately, the situation is not much better with regard to housing. Mediocre apartments are springing up, particularly in the increasingly fashionable 15th Arrondissement, and are being marketed with an aggressiveness that resembles American buildings: as in New York, the style is added by the public-relations man, not the architect.

New Towns

More interesting are the new towns being built in the environs. Like the guidelines restricting skyscrapers to the city's edges, they are good in principle. Most important, they are a device to prevent urban sprawl by concentrating development in the rapidly growing region into five small areas. The problem, again, is in execution.

The new towns are in varying stages of completion, and none is more than a few years old, so it is far too early for a final evaluation. Architecturally at least, the outlook is not promising. The same tendencies that apply in large-scale commercial architecture—silly gimmicks of surface decoration instead of any real understanding of materials, spaces or architectural form seem to apply.

Much of the housing makes lavish use of color, so the French preoccupation with surfaces begins to pay off. Color is being used as a crutch; since the architects seem to have no better ideas, one is grateful for at least this injection of life. Brash color is particularly evident at Cergy Pontoise, a new town northwest of Paris where the police station is a bright royal blue, a school has yellow, red, green and purple wings and an apartment tower is in several shades of blue, growing lighter toward the sky.

Much of the color architecture is the work of younger Frenchmen, who are applying color to casual angular forms like those used by such architects as Charles Moore in the United States, deliberately rejecting the formality of much French design.

This group takes its cue from Emile Aillaud, 72, the leading "enfant terrible" of postwar French architecture. His buildings are the only ones going up in this country these days that even approach real wit, and it is a positive sign that his influence is gaining.

Why is the situation so bad? In part, architecture, like that in New York, is largely controlled by developers. Eager to ride the boom of the mid-1960s, the government imposed few restrictions on development. Real-estate entrepreneurs, in the words of a commentator who compared city planning to a self-service restaurant, were invited to help themselves to Paris. Such an arrangement rarely yields design quality.

This is a problem shared by the United States, yet the standard is even lower in France. One reason may be the French bureaucracy, which seems to discourage any innovative design that does not fit into narrow building codes. A still deeper problem may be the strong hold the traditional Académie des Beaux Arts held on architectural education for so much of this century; while the Beaux Arts exerted a powerful influence worldwide, it prevented France from developing a strong tradition of capable modern designers when other countries were doing so.

Modern architecture, in other words, was considered totally unacceptable for far too long, and now that it is in demand, there is little the French seem to be able to do except lift examples from other countries and add a few surface frills.

All is not a wasteland architecturally. The new modern art museum, Centre Georges Pompidou, a structure of glass and steel trusses due for completion in 1977, will be of international significance. And the French continue strong in their odd talent for the creation of fascinating science-fiction-like modern spaces, most recently in the new Charles de Gaulle Airport, where plexiglass people-moving tubes crisscross in a large central space. Lastly, there is a growing amount of pressure in Paris to halt careless speculative development before the special qualities of the city are lost.

What has happened in and around Paris is perhaps the ultimate irony, given the history of modern architecture. In 1925, Le Corbusier, the Swiss-born architect who became France's greatest in modern times, proposed that much of Paris be demolished and a series of huge towers, widely spaced, be erected in its place. The misguided proposal, rejected as unthinkable, became the basis for the "tower in the park" approach to urban renewal around the world. Now, in the form of La Défense and the other developments, it has come to roost in Paris at last.

Paul Goldberger is an architecture critic for The New York Times.

Sharps & Flats

ST. TROPEZ, France—Rhoda Scott and Earl (Fatha) Hines will be among the featured performers at the festival on July 24.

* * *

FRANKFURT—Blues singer Champion Jack Dupree will be at the Historisches Museum on July 20 at 11 p.m. Admission is free.

* * *

Stan Kenton and Buddy Rich created a furor in the music world when they recently attacked country and western music as "ignorant and perverted (music) that appeals to the minds of four-year-olds." Nashville musicians called the attack "outrageous" and "unfair" and Olivia Newton-John, the top country and western female vocalist for 1947, dismissed the outburst as "ridiculous."

* * *

This week's top singles are, in the United States: "The Hustle" by Van McCoy; and in Britain: "Tears On My Pillow" by Johnny Nash.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

A Hit From Music History

By David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France, July 18 (IHT).—Musicological exhumation and popular success do not always go hand in hand, but Aix has managed to make both ends meet by kicking off this year's festival with Jorge Lavelli's colorful production of "Le Carnaval de Venise" by André Campra, a home-town boy who made good almost three centuries ago before fading into the pages of musical history.

Campra (1660-1744) is the name that fills in the chronological gap between Lully and Rameau in French musical history, and until now that is about all that could be said. He seems to have been a transitional, not to say ambivalent, figure in more than one respect. Born in Aix of Italian-French parentage, he made his way to the top (Notre Dame in Paris) in church music, only to chuck it in 1700 for the more worldly pleasures of the then embryonic Opéra, where he both produced his own works and supervised revivals of Lully's.

One way or another, these multiple influences—Italian and French; sacred and profane, traditional and innovative—found their way into "Carnaval," an *opéra-ballet*—a peculiarly French form of theater that Campra helped to create by judiciously mixing several dashes of *divertissement* into the basic *tragédie en musique*. In "Carnaval," a basic plot of two men who love the same woman, and two women who love the same man, set in Venice at carnival time, serves as the framework for a succession of ballets, choruses and ensembles: of masks and costumes of all sorts; of gondoliers and squabbling Venetian clans; and of theater within theater within theater. Jean-François Regnard, who knew something about Venice and about theater, was responsible for the text, and Campra seems to have responded to it with imagination and verve.

Since "Carnaval de Venise" seems to have had no more than a half-dozen performances in 1699 in Paris (and perhaps a few others in Dijon three decades later), Lavelli was not burdened with inherited performing traditions. He, the costume designer, Claudio Ségovia, and Roger Blanchard, who prepared the score for the performance, seem to have done for Campra what Raymond Leppard and his helpers have done in recent years for Monteverdi and Cavalli—that is, discreetly modernized the work, remained faithful to it in their fashion, and had a lot of fun with it.

In Aix, the action begins with a stage still in a poor state of preparation for a royal divertissement, and the gods of the arts descend on ladders from the windows of the former Archevêché to the vacant stage. From then on, the bits of amorous intrigue in the plot proper are richly interspersed with commedia dell'arte, circus acts and carnival gaiety, and even a semi-serious pastiche mini-opera on the Orfeo theme. To make up for the emptiness of the stage, more than enough color is supplied by Ségovia's rich and extravagant costuming.

Lovers of baroque music will find Campra's rich in melodic charm and liveliness, although lacking Lully's statelliness or Rameau's vigor. But, even though this "Carnaval" is considerably condensed, it is also clear that Campra sometimes did not know when to stop. His take-off on Italian opera was the most successful part of the score, partly because the Orfeo of this interlude, the tenor Bruce Brewer, who knows his way around this musical landscape, sailed through the high-flying aria with radiant ease and supple expressiveness. No wonder that Roger Soyer's amiable and resonant Pluto let his Eurydice return to earth.

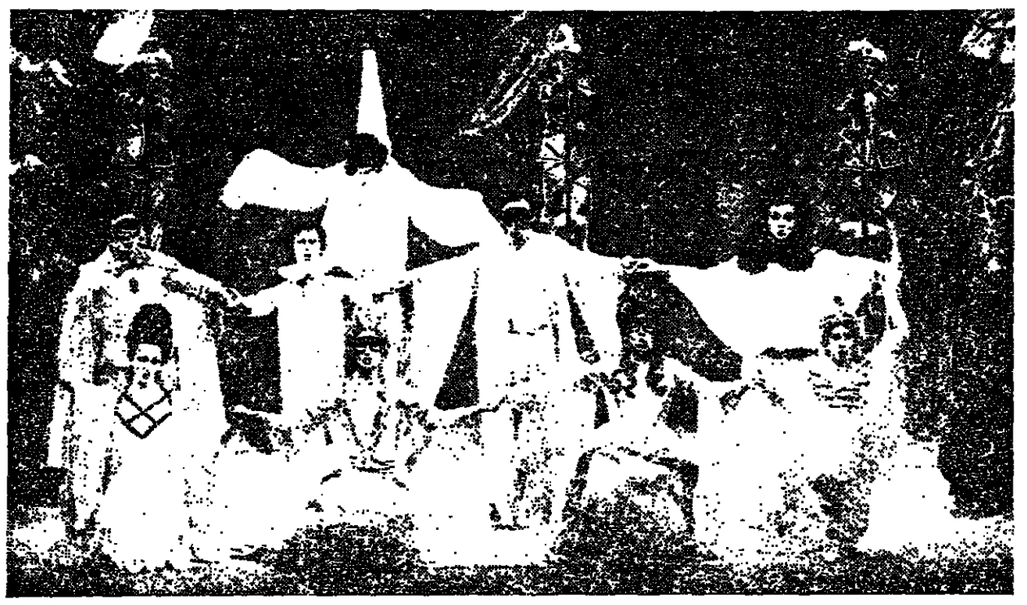
If not all the singing was as stylistically aware as Brewer's (which more than one French critic found a "revelation"), most of the singing at the second performance Tuesday was fine in conventional terms. Christiane Eda-Pierre and Soyer were the happy lovers, floating away on a huge gondola, while as their unlucky counterparts, Christiane Chateau and Michel Philippe had a robust time with a vengeance duet that was one of the best things in the score. The production was in collaboration with the Théâtre du Capitole of Toulouse, where it will be repeated next season, and the music was given an energetic reading by the Toulouse strings, augmented by a few winds and an amplified harpsichord, under the Toulouse musical director, Michel Plasson. Norbert Schmucki's parodistic choreography was only mildly amusing.

* * *

Two grand ladies of song figure in the Aix program. On Bastille Day, something like 8,000 people crowded into the Place des Cardeurs to hear Ella Fitzgerald deliver some of her most familiar numbers, while in the Roman theater at Arles—where the Aix program has now spread geographically—Montserrat Caballé is drawing 3,000 or so a night for four scheduled performances of Rossini's "Elisabetta, Regina d'Inghilterra."

This enterprise probably has more to do with the fact that the Arles theater is one of France's great Roman ruins than with its suitability for opera, and Caballé's first appearance in the part is perhaps more related to an upcoming recording than to the intrinsic merits of this semi-serious Rossini rarity. At last Saturday's performance, the Spanish soprano moved rather heavily through the coloratura demands of her regal part, although she produced some ravishingly beautiful and sensitive singing in the duet with Matilde (Valerie Masterson) and the trio with Matilde and Leicester (the Swedish tenor Gösta Winbergh). In the other two tenor parts, Jean Dupouy gave a good account of Guglielmo's music, but Ugo Benelli was considerably out of his depth in the florid difficulties of Norfolk's music.

Bernard Arnould's pseudo-Elizabethan wooden stage had a center frame and two wings with scenic elements mounted on revolving and sliding panels, ingenious in themselves but ill-suited to the needs of the work, while Jean-Claude Auvray's staging was at best a workmanlike job of traffic direction in an uncomfortable playing area. From the most distant and elevated seats the word on the acoustics was favorable, but from close up, it seemed that conductor Gianfranco Masini had his expert hands full just keeping his troops together. They included the Strasbourg Philharmonic and the combined choruses of the Strasbourg and Monte Carlo operas.



The finale from "Le Carnaval de Venise" at Aix.

Jacques Reboud.

Montreux Jazz Festival Lives Up to Its Name

By Henry Pleasants

MONTREUX, July 18 (IHT).—The 9th Montreux International Jazz Festival, having traversed blues, gospel and folk-rock for the past two weeks, finally arrived at jazz Wednesday night, with a line-up which, if not quite a Who's Who of jazz, came close to being a Who's Who of Norman Granz's Jazz at the Philharmonic caravans of a generation ago.

Appropriately billed as a "Tribute to Norman Granz," the long concert, in a variety of combinations, presented Louis Bellson, Ketter Betts, Benny Carter, Eddie "Lockjaw" Davis, Roy Eldridge, Tommy Flanagan, Dizzy Gillespie, Milt Jackson, Joe Pass Niels Pedersen, Oscar Peterson, Zoot Sims, Clark Terry and Toots Thielemans.

Not all of them had played with Jazz at the Philharmonic, but most of them had, and even those who hadn't fitted easily and fluently into the packaged jam session format with which Granz, pretty much single-handedly, brought jazz from its native nightclub and dance hall habitat into the concert hall, earning it a new respectability that it has enjoyed ever since.

The format had, and still has, its shortcomings as well as its virtues. The sequence of more or less competitive, more or less complementary, solo choruses on a given tune—never announced, and not always readily identifiable to any but the professionally initiated—can become tedious even in such expert hands, especially when burdened with the be-bop predilection for playing 1,000 notes a measure when more could be said with 10

High among the virtues, however, is the opportunity to hear splendid musicians working apart from their usual—and sometimes confining—associations. Thus we had, Wednesday night, Milt Jackson, not with the Modern Jazz Quartet, Niels Pedersen, the hero of the evening, not with Oscar Peterson, Tommy Flanagan and Joe Pass not with Ella Fitzgerald, and Oscar Peterson working with a variety of partners as he used to do with the Jazz at the Philharmonic.

And Wednesday night every seat was filled. What Granz started a quarter of a century ago lives on, although those who started it with him have grown visibly older. Make an exception for Dizzy Gillespie, who looks half his ageand sounds it, too.

Sudden Enthusiasm for Iranian Art Hits the Market

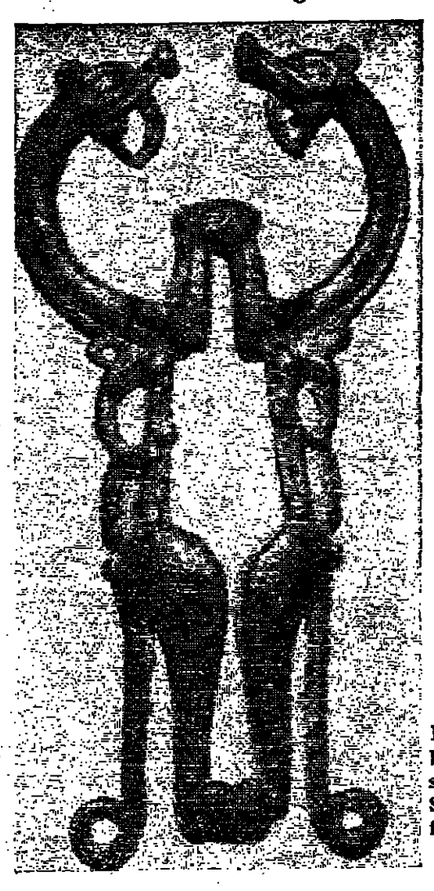
By Souren Melikian

DON, July 18 (IHT).—Prices r Iranian art were sky Monday at Christie's and by's but there was no ela- among Western European rs.

e bidding and buying were done by Iranians—admit- some of them with head- ers in Paris and London. It a strange spectacle watching professionals, who know other well and often act in rt, competing furiously for ts from that stepchild cat- of the art market, Luristan es. They were just as en- astic about Qadjar objets a category that some West- lealers feel has had its day. e auctions might as well been held in Tehran—West- Europeans didn't stand a ce. But there is no market estern Europe for the kinds jects the Iranians were buy- At least, not yet.

Qadjar Works

ristie's sale Monday morning ed on papier mâché works in the 19th century under Qadjar dynasty, when Iranian had fallen under the in- ce of Western Europe. e trend started with Moham- Zaman, a painter who is osed to have gone to Rome mastered the rules of Italian ting. At any rate, he was nsible for upsetting the old ian rules, introducing perspec- volume and more realistic esentations. Shading was in- uced, so were new color mes and new motifs. From an's time to that of the fars, traditional Iranian art t into a decline. The new, e style of the Qadjar dynasty neither fish nor fowl—her a part of the Eastern dition nor a part of the tern. mong the boxes in Christie's was one done in Mohammad Zaman's style—as the father of the later Qadjar style, his work is now eagerly sought. However, Christie's considered the box to be 19th-century—despite the inscription on the box which Zaman used as his signature. This did not deter a Tehran dealer from cheerfully paying £8,925 for it.



Luristan bronze finial sold at Sotheby's for $3,600.

The Qadjar pieces in the sale were just as expensive, all things considered. A mirror case dated 1844, with a court scene in which figured the reigning Shah of the period (Mohammad Shah), went to Afshar of London for £1,890.

There is, however, an explanation for such high prices. Iranians will pay a lot for objects connected with the court by subject matter, the artist himself or by poetical texts including oblique references to life in the palace.

Pen Boxes

When, however, an object bears no relation to court life, even if it is very fine, it can be relatively inexpensive. Such was the case of one of the finest pen boxes in the sale. It was remarkably well painted with birds among flowers. It went for only £294—reportedly to a private collector from Tehran. Another fine piece, signed and dated 1704, was sold for £588, apparently to the same collector. The latter might have fetched more—but the signature and date may have been spurious.

In the West, and in France in particular, Qadjar works of papier mâché have never been in favor. But they have an ornate and facile quality that, I think, appeals to the newly affluent in the Middle East.

Far more unexpected was the flare-up of interest in Luristan bronzes. Sotheby's sale Monday afternoon amazed everybody—except perhaps the Iranians.

Since the bottom fell out of the market in the sixties, thousands of good pieces have been stashed away to wait for a brighter day. There are thousands of good fakes around, too. This has made European buyers understandably leery of Luristan bronzes.

Atmosphere Changes

The Sotheby's sale started in the expected way with a few pieces selling at expected prices. Suddenly the atmosphere changed, almost as if someone had given a signal. A small bronze adz blade, topped with a figure of a walking animal, made £3,000. Admittedly it was of a rare type. But no such explanation can account for the £2,300 paid for a bronze whetstone socket or the £3,600 given for a fine but far from unique finial representing stylized lions. Even more surprising was the £5,500 paid for a bronze ax head—it was rare but not particularly beautiful.

Still, prices were not consistent. Minutes before, Charles Ratton of Paris (one of the very few Westerners to buy anything) had paid £1,300 for a whetstone socket, just as desirable as the one that had sold for £2,200.

As inexplicable was the staggering £8,500 paid for a wheel-cut glass bowl. It was beautiful but small (10.1 centimeters in diameter) and datable to the 7th or 8th century. In the mid-sixties, similar pieces were going for £100.

The atmosphere again changed abruptly when the Iranian part of the sale was over. A marvelous bronze deer from the Ordos area of the Far Eastern steppes made in the 4th or 3d century BC, went to Ratton for £400, which was cheap. But this object is far rarer than any Luristan bronze.

On Wednesday at Christie's, buyers seemed plagued with all the old doubts about Iranian art. Included in Christie's auction of "important antiquities" were three pieces of silver, described as Sassanian circa 6th century AD.

These silver works had been exhibited during the 27th International Congress of Orientalists at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and had been reproduced in a scholarly catalogue. This wasn't convincing enough. The pieces were bought in at £6,300, £3,400 and £6,300 respectively. This is the more significant as the auction was otherwise successful, netting £74,055.

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82⅝	45½	AbbLab 1.44	18	59	80	78¾	80	+ ¾
41⅜	39¼	AbbtLab wi		1	39¼	39¼	39¼	
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	21	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	— ⅜
10½	7	AcmeCiv .50	5	4	9½	9⅜	9½	
4½	1¼	AdmDg .64e	9	14	4	3⅞	3⅞	
10½	7¼	AdmEx .77e		25	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		25	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	+ 1
9½	3¼	Addressog	60	85	8⅛	7¾	8	— ⅛
10	7¼	Advinv .28e		27	9⅛	9	9⅛	
29⅞	20	AetnaLf 1.08	12	162	26⅜	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
12	6⅞	Ahmans .20	7	44	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
4⅝	1⅜	Aileen Inc	12	63	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
77⅞	44¼	AirPrd .20b	19	116	73½	72¼	73⅝	+ ½
13⅜	4⅞	AirbnFrt .50	10	118	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
23⅜	10½	Aircoinc .90	6	51	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅜
3⅞	1	AJ Industris	7	90	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	40	93	16¼	16	16	
13⅞	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.19	8	39	14	13¾	13¾	+ 1
94½	78	AlaP pf7.44		z20	90¾	90¼	90¾	+ ½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z30	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	11	60	15¾	15⅛	15½	— ¼
19¾	13⅞	Albanyin .60	7	2	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
8⅞	4⅛	AlberfoC .36	21	14	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20¼	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	76	20	19⅝	19¾	— ¼
26⅞	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	7	177	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
13¼	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	97	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
29	13¼	AlconLb .24	26	357	26¼	25⅜	25½	— ½
6⅝	2½	Alexdrs .15e	12	39	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	3	AlisnMf .48e	23	36	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	8	43	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
25⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	3	32	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
36⅛	31⅝	AllgLud pf3		1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	28	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	4½	AllenGrp .40	13	43	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	116	38⅝	38⅛	38½	+ ¼
15⅛	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
15⅝	12½	AlldProd 1	5	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
40⅛	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	9	85	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12¼	6⅜	AllisChal .26	6	114	12¼	12	12	— ¼
6	5⅛	AllrtAut .55	7	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
12½	7¾	Alpha PI .72	5	4	11¾	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
50½	27½	Alcoa 1.34	10	472	45	45½	46	— ⅛
46⅞	26½	AmalgSug 3	3	8	33¼	33¼	33	
56¼	29¼	Amax 1.75	9	319	52¼	52	52¼	— ⅛
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18¼	13½	Amerce 1.20	5	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
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23⅞	15⅛	A Hess .20b	5	521	22⅞	21⅞	22½	— ¼
57¼	42	A Hes pf3.50		45	55⅝	55	55¾	+ ⅛
22	7¾	AAirFilt .44	14	24	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin		285	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
14¾	9¾	A Baker .40		30	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ¼
45⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	171	42¼	42	42¼	— ½
27¾	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	6	136	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
7½	5	AmBldM .36	9	43	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ¼
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	88	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		3	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	AmCen Mtg		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13½	A Chain 1.20	6	11	18½	18⅞	18½	+ ⅛
30⅞	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	187	27⅞	27	27⅝	+ ⅜
13	7⅞	AmDist .12p	66	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	12	48	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
4⅞	2¾	AmDualVt		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	14½	AmElPw 2	9	393	20	19¾	20	
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6	3⅛	AmFin .27	24	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
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24¼	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		23	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		33	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
13⅞	9	A Gnins .60	6	62	12¾	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
22½	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		17	22⅛	22	22¼	— ⅛
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .70	6	25	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
43¼	27¾	A Home .86	26	377	38⅛	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
32½	25⅞	AmHosp .30	25	332	32⅜	31	32⅛	+ 1⅛
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7¼	3½	A Medici .12	9	70	6½	6⅞	6⅝	
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7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		281	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
38¼	32½	ANatG 2.54b	7	56	34	33½	34	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅜	Am Seating	7	1	6⅞	8⅞	8¾	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	581	12	11¼	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	AmStand .80	7	373	16½	15½	16⅜	+ ½
55	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		7	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	12	36	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
27	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	8	8	28⅝	25⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
52	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1094	50⅝	49⅞	50⅜	— ⅛
54⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		30	54½	54⅛	54⅝	+ ¼
46¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		13	45	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅜
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		53	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¼
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	6	9½	9½	9½	
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z370	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅝
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	AmesD .10e	6	139	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	62	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
22	9⅞	AMF In .24	15	162	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	73	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	31	214	34¼	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	20	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	7	116	7⅛	6⅞	7	
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp		36	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	39	30½	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	7¾	Amstr pf.68		4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	30	68¾	67¼	68⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	43	7⅞	7⅞	7½	
20⅛	13½	Anacond .60	6	70	18	17⅝	18	
22½	14	AnchrH .20	9	15	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
34⅞	20⅛	AnderClay 1	7	32	33	32½	32⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Angelica .12	9	76	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
22⅛	13¾	AnsulCo .52t	4	65	17	16⅞	17	+ ½
15	9⅛	Apache .50	10	31	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅜
21⅝	9½	ApcoOil .49t	9	386	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		46	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅞	9⅞	APL Cp 1.20	7	39	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅞
13	12¾	APL Cp wi			12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1¼	Applid Mag		10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
56¼	55¼	ARA Svc n	16	73	56⅛	55¾	56⅛	+ ⅜
11⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	23	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
34½	16½	ArchrD .25b	17	139	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Entr		40	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	Arisfar		22	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
16⅝	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	173	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	ArBest .22p		4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	57	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		139	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
7	5¼	Armada Cp	7	5	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	4	112	28½	27½	28⅛	+ ¾
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		8	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z50	48	47⅞	48	+ ⅜
28	20¼	ArmstCk .80	22	161	24¾	24	24½	— ⅛
17⅛	10½	Armst Rub	13	19	14	13⅝	13¾	— ½
8½	5⅛	Arvin .22t	30	44	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
47¼	35⅝	ASA Ltd .90		502	43⅝	41⅝	41⅞	— 2⅛
19½	13⅛	Asarco 1.50	5	87	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	52	24⅞	24	24⅛	
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	12	205	31	30	31	+ 1
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	102	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50e		6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
19½	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	16	18¼	18	18	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	13	236	105	104⅝	105	— ⅛
51	43	AtlRc pf3.75		z20	48	48	48	+ ¾
73½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		148	70¼	69½	69⅞	— ¾
5⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		117	3⅛	3¾	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅞	ATO Inc .20	6	78	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
65	27¼	AutDat .20e	34	27	63¼	63	63	— ½
6	1⅜	Autom Ind	7	48	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Avco Corp		54	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Avco Cp wt		38	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		29	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	21¾	AveryPd .30	19	133	28¾	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	5⅞	Avis Inc	10	227	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅜	Avnetinc .40	5	119	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
51¼	27½	AvonPd 1.38	24	772	46	44½	45½	— ⅛
24⅞	12½	AztecOG .20	18	40	22¼	21½	22⅛	+ ⅝

B

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27⅝	13½	BabckW .80	8	146	24¾	23¾	24⅞	+ ⅝
7⅝	3	Bache .20e	13	79	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	BakerIn .20	11	87	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
56	32	BakerOil .42	22	113	54½	52¼	52¾	— 2⅛
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	7	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
20	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	9	5	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
22¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	109	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
41¼	25⅛	Bandag Inc	26	445	38	36½	38	+ 1½
6	2⅜	Banor Punt		22	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		2	12¾	12	12	— ¾
11⅞	7⅞	BanP pf1.25		2	8	8	8	
34	24⅛	BkofNY 2.20	6	5	33	32¾	32¾	
13¾	9½	Bk of Va .58	6	8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
42	31⅞	BankTr 3	6	106	37⅞	39⅛	39½	— ½
30⅝	19½	BarbOil 1.60		1	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ½
18⅛	11⅛	BardCR .20	17	25	16¾	16	16½	+ ¼
11¾	6⅞	Basicinc .60	4	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30¼	24¼	Basic pf2.50		z910	29½	29	29½	+ 1
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .20	3	42	25¾	25½	25¾	
39⅞	21⅝	BauschL .60	18	323	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	+ ½
51⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	34	173	44¾	43½	44⅞	— ⅜
16	14½	BaySIG 1.30	5	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
4⅞	3⅜	BaykCig .24		9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
24⅞	14¾	Bearing .32	10	25	22⅜	21¾	22	— ¾
24⅞	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	564	21⅞	21	21¼	— ½
115½	75	BeatFd pf 4		1	105	105	105	— 7½
38⅞	17⅞	Beckmn .50	15	18	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	20	173	35¼	35⅛	35⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅞	BeechA .70	6	48	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
31	15	Beker .28	4	241	24½	23½	24	— ⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .30e	3	42	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
16¼	12¼	Belden 1.20	7	22	17	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	BeldHe .30b	10	31	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	— ⅛
22¾	10½	Bell How .84	8	44	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
18	12⅞	BemisCo 1b	5	12	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
44½	21¼	Bendix 1.80	9	72	43⅝	43	43	— ⅛
66⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		7	64¾	64¼	64⅛	— ⅛
21¾	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	6	143	19⅛	19¼	19⅛	
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		6	51	50¼	50¼	+ ½
27½	21⅛	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z210	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
7⅞	3	BenfStd Mtg		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅞	2⅞	BengtB .07e	6	142	3⅛	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
11⅞	2⅝	Best Prod	15	69	10¾	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
40¼	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	195	36⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ¾
63	36¾	BigThre .48	23	14	59¾	59⅝	59¼	+ ¾
35¾	20⅞	BlackDr .40	27	522	28¾	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	24	8	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
15⅛	10¼	BlisLau 1.10	5	30	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .90	10	354	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ 1⅛
33⅝	12½	BlueBell .60	9	103	30¾	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
5⅞	1⅞	Bobbie Brks		264	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	9	172	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅛	BoiseCas .65	6	597	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅜
26⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	147	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	13¼	BorWar 1.35	9	65	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
3⅞	1¼	Bormans	6	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	23	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		43	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	6	257	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
50⅝	36½	BriggsS 1.60	15	25	43¼	46⅞	46⅞	— 1⅝
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	17	407	68	66⅝	67¼	+ ⅝
45	33	BristM pf 2		3	45¼	44⅝	45¼	+ 1
12¼	4½	BritPet .40e	4	225	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20½	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	9	205	20½	19½	20½	+ ⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	25	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅛
3⅛	1½	Brown Co	2	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.20	8	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .38	3	205	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ¼
15¾	8	Brunswk .40	10	207	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	7	17	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7	3½	BT Mtg .56e		4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
5¼	2	BucyErie 1	19	72	47	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	11	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
54½	50⅝	BuddCo pf 5		z100	53	53	53	— ⅜
5¾	4½	BudCa pf.60		2	5	5	5	
4⅛	2⅜	Budget Ind		3	3½	3⅜	3⅛	

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¾	12	BuffFor 1.20	20	5	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅜	BulovaW .20	5	17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
22½	18½	BunkHil 1.86		8	20⅛	20	20	
8	3⅛	BunkrRa .40	56	22	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
15	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		8	15⅞	14⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
28¾	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	12	258	27	26¼	27	+ ¾
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	232	38⅞	36	36	— 2⅛
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		31	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
31⅝	11⅝	Burndy .78	11	18	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅝
140⅝	61⅞	Burrghs .80	27	279	104	102¾	103½	— ⅝

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	2⅝	CabCab For		40	4⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92	182	33	22	20⅝	21⅞	— ⅝
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6¼	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	8	11	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
4⅞	2⅛	Cal Finanl		7	3½	3⅜	3½	
16⅞	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .20r	14	99	16½	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Camrn Brn		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
35¾	26¾	CamRL .60a	18	55	29½	29	29	— ½
34	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	83	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅝
17¼	13½	CdnPac .86e	6	54	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	8	17	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
43½	2⅛	CapCit Com	14	28	42⅝	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	15	195	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Capit Mtg		11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	28½	Carbor 1.70	6	4	45½	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
3	2	Carling OKe		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14⅝	10¾	Carlisle .88	5	7	13¼	13	13	— ¼
66	50⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z20	59	59	59	+ ⅝
7⅝	4⅝	CaroFrg .20	88	75	7	7	7	
18⅝	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	339	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
25¾	24⅝	CarP pf2.67		14	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
24¾	15⅛	CarTec 1.60	4	27	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	42	78	11¾	10¾	11	— ⅜
25	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	14	127	24½	24	24	
42½	24¾	CartHw pf2		6	42	42	42	— ½
10½	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	43	8¾	8½	8½	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅛	CascNGs .92	71	8	8½	8½	8½	
17½	13⅞	CastlCk .80b	5	71	17	15⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
70⅝	48	CaterTr 1.80	13	228	68¾	66	68¼	— ⅛
54	26⅞	CBS 1.46	12	69	47	43⅛	47	+ ¾
2⅝	⅞	CCI Corp		24	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
18¼	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.16	5	2	17½	17½	17½	
22⅞	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	8	274	37¾	37⅝	37¼	
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
11½	5	Centex .12	29	214	11⅝	11	11½	— ⅛
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	6	34	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
48	43¾	CnILt pf4.50		z10	45	45	45	
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z200	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
13½	9⅞	CenIPS 1.20	9	259	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅞	CenLaE 1.28	8	27	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
15	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	11	8	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	10	432	16⅞	16½	16¾	— ⅛
16	10	CenSoya .60	10	55	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	23	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
25	6½	Centrn Data	14	32	23¼	22⅝	23	
17½	11½	Cerro 1.20	6	46	16½	16	16	— ⅝
13½	6¾	Cert-teed .60		64	13⅝	13	13⅜	— ⅛
20¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	7	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
18¼	10½	Champint 1	6	146	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
19⅝	16⅞	Chml pf1.20		53	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
14	9	ChamSp .60	10	126	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
6½	5⅝	CharterCo n	4	249	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	30	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ½
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		19	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
39¼	25½	ChaseM 2.20	5	602	38⅝	36	38¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3½	ChasT 1.73e		44	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	9	35	6½	6¼	6½	
45⅛	22½	Chemtn 1.10	6	147	45¼	41⅝	43	+ 7
43⅞	27½	ChmNY 2.88	6	128	43	42	42⅝	— ⅛
38	28	ChaVa 1.80a	3	3	34½	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	26	Chessie 2.10	7	170	35⅞	36¼	35½	— ¼
15⅛	10¼	ChiEasIl .65	5	3	14¾	14¼	14¼	
11¼	5⅛	ChiMilw Cp		61	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
15	10	Chi Milw pf		2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
31½	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	6	12	29⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ChkFul .19t		14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6	2⅛	Chris Craft		37	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
15½	5½	ChCft cvpf		2	11½	11½	11½	
13	8⅛	Chromal 7.0	5	66	12¾	12⅝	12½	— ⅝
14½	7⅛	Chrysler		466	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Chrysler wt		8	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
3½	1	CI Mtg Gp		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	2¼	CI Rlt Inv		3	4	4	4	
21⅛	18⅞	CinBell 1.60	7	8	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
13½	14¾	CinnGE 1.64	8	26	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
43½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		z50	44	43½	43½	— ⅛
25½	15½	CinMila 1.40	7	36	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
37⅝	30½	CIT Fin 2.20	9	75	37⅜	36⅞	37	— ⅛
39	28⅝	Citicorp .88	13	2572	36⅝	35¼	36	+ ⅜
50	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	262	49½	48⅝	49⅝	
6	2½	CitzSR 1.17e		17	3¼	3½	3¼	
4⅜	1⅝	Citizns Mtg		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¾	CityInvst .66	10	85	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+ 1-16
19⅛	11¾	CityIn pf B2		21	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
34¼	22⅝	ClarkE 1.40	8	57	31¾	30¾	30¾	— 1¾
14⅝	7⅞	ClarkOil .50		66	14	12⅞	14	+ ⅞
7	2⅞	CLC Am .24	6	13	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
103½	66⅛	ClvC If 2.60a	11	12	102	101½	101½	— 1
28⅞	23⅞	ClvElIl 2.48	8	61	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
16	13¼	viClev Plt		z20	15	15	15	— 1
15½	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	14	406	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
8	3¼	CluetPea .30		69	7⅞	6¾	7	
11⅝	7⅞	CluettP pf 1		6	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
13½	6¾	CMIInv Cp		33	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2¾	CNA Finl		141	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
13	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		57	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
12	9⅛	CNA I 7.68a		8	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	CNA Larw		33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	CNAL pf2.10		1	9½	8½	8½	
11⅝	5¼	CoastSt Gas	4	707	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	CstSG pf1.83		35	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
17½	15½	CstSG pf1.19		2	15¾	15	15⅞	
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	25	331	85½	83½	83¾	— 1⅝

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅞	4¾	CocaBtlg .40	20	146	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	10	55	13¼	13	13	
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		31	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .68	17	133	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
51½	43	ColgP pf3.50		z60	48	48	48	
10¼	4¼	CollinAik .40	42	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Collins Fd	98	14	5	4⅞	4⅞	
41¼	24⅞	ColPenn .40	17	65	39⅝	36¾	39⅛	+ ⅝
22⅞	15½	Co onlSt 1.25	8	3	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Coltind 2	3	157	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ¾
54⅞	41⅞	Colt pf4.25		17	49¼	47	49¼	+ ⅛
21	16¾	Colt pf1.60		10	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
28¼	22⅝	ColGas 2.86	8	67	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
55⅝	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		3	53½	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅝
9⅝	2⅝	Colum Pict	20	88	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
22¼	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	7	53	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	8	42	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅝
57⅞	25⅞	CombE 19.0	13	286	52	51⅜	51¾	— ⅛
51	25¾	CmE pf1.70		7	45½	45¼	45¼	— 2⅝
27⅜	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	91	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
90	73	ComE pf8.40		3	86½	85½	85½	— 2
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		13	29	28⅞	29	+ ¼
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ¼
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		7	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		5	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		188	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22	13¼	ComO pf1.72		20	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
27⅞	9⅝	Compugrp	8	39	25⅝	24⅞	25½	+ 1½
6⅞	1⅞	Comput Sci	24	262	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
46½	28⅝	Comsat 1	9	83	43	42¼	43	+ ½
9⅛	3¼	ConAgra		17	9	8⅞	9	
24⅞	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	5	10	23¾	23½	23½	
13¾	4½	Congole .20e		124	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
16¾	10¼	ConnM 1.60	12	12	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .60	10	57	22⅞	20⅝	22⅞	+ 1½
14½	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	355	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
60⅝	41⅞	ConEd pf 6		3	57½	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
46½	36½	ConEd pf 5		3	42½	42½	42½	
18¼	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	53	190	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		6	52½	51½	52½	+ 1
15⅝	9½	ConFrgt .70	8	64	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝	+ ⅝
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	6	53	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
19¼	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	10	205	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
69	55	CnPw pf7.76		z700	69	69	69	
76	49	ConPow pf 6		23	72	71½	71⅞	— ⅝
59½	57⅞	CnPw pf5.50		9	57⅝	57½	57½	— ⅝
42¼	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z230	42	41½	41½	+ ½
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin	13	194	6⅛	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	23⅞	ContCan 1.80	8	175	26¼	25¼	26	+ ⅛
9½	7½	ContCop .80	23	58	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
43	32¼	ContCp 2.60	13	67	42	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
47	36⅛	CtlC pfA2.50		5	45¼	44½	44½	— 1⅛
46⅝	35¼	CtlC pfB2.50		4	45⅝	45¼	45¼	— 1⅛
46⅛	26⅞	Cont Cp 2.20	8	99	46	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	6⅞	ContIP 1.31e		25	9⅛	8⅞	9	
3⅝	1⅝	ContI Rlty		12	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1¾	11-16	ConMtg .15e		145	1¼	1	1	— ¼
75	48⅝	ContOil 2	10	525	71	70½	70½	— 1¼
14⅞	10	ContTele 1	9	125	12½	12¼	12⅜	
23½	10⅝	Control Dat		193	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
45	36½	ChDt pf4.50		4	61	[illegible]	4—	⅛
29	19⅝	Conwood 2	8	3	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
4⅞	1¾	CookUn .12r		30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
57½	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	11	293	55¼	54¼	55⅛	+ ⅝
9⅞	4⅝	Cooper Lab		53	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¾	5¼	CoopTR .60		22	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	10	CopT pf1.25		1	12	12	12	
11½	7½	Copeind .60	11	32	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅛
37⅝	17½	CoppRg .50a	8	60	36¼	36	36¼	— ¼
30¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.30	4	22	27¼	27⅛	27¼	+ ½
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		19	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
55⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	28	77	53½	52½	52⅞	— ⅝
9	4⅛	CowlesC .30	8	21	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	11	18	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
58½	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	12	280	49½	46⅝	49⅛	— ⅛
52½	25½	Crane 1.60	4	40	48¼	48⅛	48½	
6	4⅛	CreditF .24	12	29	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	43	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	— ½
11⅞	7	CrompK .60	7	3	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
21½	12½	CrouHin .70	8	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
55½	46⅝	CroHi pf3.35		12	56	55⅞	55⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Crown Cork	10	61	22⅝	21¾	22⅝	+ ¾
39⅝	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	9	138	39	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
19½	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	12	67	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
10½	5½	Cul igan .40	9	13	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	CumEng 1a	7	11	21⅛	21¾	21⅞	
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	89	89	89	+ 1
12	9¼	Curinc 1.08e		13	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
15½	5½	CurtisWr .40	10	177	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
29¼	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		2	25½	25	25	— ½
33½	18	CutlerH 1.68	7	33	31	30⅝	31	
24⅞	17⅞	Cycloo 1.40a	3	11	20¾	19⅞	20	
31⅞	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	8	29⅛	29	29	— ⅛

D

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	9⅝	Damon .20	18	417	15⅝	15	15	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅛	DanRiv .10p		43	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
28⅛	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	2	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
29¾	12½	Dartind .60b	9	405	25⅞	25⅛	25¾	+ ⅛
31¾	20½	Dartind pf 2		1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
38⅞	8⅝	Data Genl	24	593	35¾	34½	35	— 1
14¼	9¼	DaycaCp .50	5	12	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
20¼	6½	DaytHud .72	12	245	20½	20	20½	
17⅛	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	116	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
111	102	DPL pf 12.50		z200	111	111	111	+
3⅞	5⅞	DeanWit .50	8	91	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
47⅛	34½	Deere 1.80	6	265	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅝
13⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	7	101	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	7	118	26⅛	25⅝	26	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅛	DeltaAir .60	11	39	38	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	Deltona Crp		45	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	DennMfg 1	6	92	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
15½	11	DennMf pf 1		13	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
19⅝	6⅝	Dennys .20	14	89	19	18½	19	+ ⅛
39¼	23	Dentsply .60	17	60	33¼	33⅛	33¼	— ⅛
16⅝	5¾	Deseret .25	21	42	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	DeSotoIn .40		23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	9	132	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
87⅛	65	Det E pf9.32		z50	83	83	83	
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z100	69	69	69	
67¾	50½	Det E pf7.45		z220	66⅛	66	66	— ⅜
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z200	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	
53¼	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		4	54¾	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	7⅞	Dexter .36	9	36	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	7	21	10⅝	10	10⅛	— ⅛
34¼	24⅛	DiamInt 2	8	80	32½	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	21¾	DiamSh 1.60	8	396	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝	
60½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		5	59½	59½	59½	— ⅛
25¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		79	24	23¼	24	
10¼	6⅛	DickAB .40	9	22	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7½	Dictaphn .60	9	58	8½	8½	8⅝	
19¼	12	Diebold .40b	9	62	15⅝	14½	15	— ⅝
5⅞	3⅞	DiGiorg .08p		31	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
122¼	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	32	229	120	118½	119⅝	+ ⅝
8¼	4⅞	Dillingm .48	6	22	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
38⅛	24	Dillon 1.20b	14	4	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	21½	Disney .12b	27	299	52⅝	51⅞	51⅝	— ⅜
8⅞	5½	Disston .12	7	33	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In	16	14	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	DivMig .88e		49	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅞	7	DrPepr .30	23	150	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
56½	41⅞	DomeM .89a	14	103	49⅝	47¾	47⅞	— 1½
4⅞	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		30	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
24⅞	17¼	Donnelly .56	13	56	20⅞	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	6¼	DorOliv .10e	7	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Dorsey .10	10	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
48½	25⅞	Dover 1.20	9	497	46⅞	45	45	— 1⅝
94	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	730	88	86½	87⅝	— 1⅛
5¾	3	DPF Inc		7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
44¾	26¾	Dravo 1.60	9	6	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
69½	32⅞	Dresr 1.40	10	121	64⅝	64	64⅛	— ⅛
70¼	40¼	Dres pf 2.20		20	64⅛	64	64⅛	— ⅛
62¼	34½	Drssr pfB 2		27	56¼	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3¼	Dreyfus .45e	12	28	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
17	16¾	Duke Pw 1.40	10	286	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z10	86	86	86	— 1
83	63	DuKe pf8.20		z150	79⅝	79	79	
26⅞	24	Duke pf2.69		21	25⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅜
30¼	18¾	DunBard 1	16	68	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ½
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		36	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
133½	87⅛	duPont 5.25e	20	210	124	122½	124	+ 1⅝
50	44	duPnt pf3.50		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	728	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
80	65	Duqn pf7.20		z30	75	75	75	— 1½
26	21¾	Dq 4.2pf2.10		z120	26	24½	26	+ 2
25¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z490	27	26¼	26⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	7	24	12½	12⅜	12½	

E

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35	8⅝	E Syst .80a	14	84	33½	31⅝	32⅝	+ ¾
26¾	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	7	5	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
13	7⅜	EascoCp .50	5	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6⅞	3⅛	EastAir Lin	30	243	6	5⅝	5⅞	
50¼	24	EastGasF 1	8	156	47⅝	47	47⅞	+ ⅝
33	30⅝	EastGsF wi		19	32	31¾	32	+ 1¼
16	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	11	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
110	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	1132	100⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— 1
27⅛	19⅛	Eaton 1.80	6	176	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
30	18⅛	Echlin .42	15	79	22⅝	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
28½	14⅛	EckrdJk .30	22	69	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
16¾	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	12	16	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
41⅞	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	10	2	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	10	EG&G .12	15	52	18½	18⅛	18¼	
3⅝	1⅞	Elect Assoc		20	3	2⅞	2⅞	
29	11⅝	EDS 2.32e	19	46	22½	22	22	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	El Mem Mg	23	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	ElMg pf.58k		10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	7½	Elgin Nat'l	28	9	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Elixir Ind	12	27	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
13¾	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	225	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
37	19¼	EltraCp 1.60	7	59	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
40⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	23	387	39⅞	37⅞	38⅞	— ¼
52	26¾	EmeryA .96	29	31	46⅝	45⅝	46	+ ⅛
11⅞	3¼	Emeryln .40	8	24	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	Emhart 1.38	8	12	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	EMI Lt .19e	10	20	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
14⅞	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	18	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
14⅛	5	EmpGas .20	5	27	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
24	14⅞	EnglhdM .80	6	101	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
7	4¼	EnnisB .32a	4	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
26⅞	14½	Entex 1.20	8	49	26½	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
27½	8⅝	Envirotech	16	23	26¾	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
12	8½	Equimrk .88	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	7	31	30⅞	31	— ⅛
20⅝	11½	EquitLf 1.74e	11	30	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
36	24⅝	Esmark 1.40	6	104	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Esquire .32	6	23	5	5	5	
8¼	2⅞	Esterline .32	13	25	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
37½	23⅛	Ethyl 1.30	4	21	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
45¾	34⅞	Ethyl pf2.40		10	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ 1⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Evons Prod		236	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	
17	10	ExCellO 1	7	10	15½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
20½	16	Exclsr 1.63a		7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
92⅛	65	Exxon 5.38e	6	438	89⅛	88⅞	89	— ⅛

F

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
62⅛	17	FairCam .80	15	207	58¾	57⅞	58⅞	+ ⅞
9½	4⅝	Fairlnd .30	8	34	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	8	FairmtF .68	8	15	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6⅝	Fanstecl .40	9	2	9½	9½	9½	
7⅞	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg		220	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		83	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	FedrlCo 1.40	7	26	19¼	18½	19⅛	+ ⅝
19⅞	13⅛	FedMogul 1	10	7	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15⅛	FedNMt .80	8	435	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅝
27⅛	15¼	FedPap 1.50	4	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
18	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
11	3¾	FedSign .30	7	26	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
52	35⅛	FedDSt 1.24	18	131	50⅛	49	49⅞	— ⅛
29½	15½	FerroCp 1	6	25	24¼	23½	24⅛	— ⅛
14½	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60	6	42	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	FidFin .52e	8	9	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
32½	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	8	4	32½	32	32½	
13¾	7¾	FieldcrMil 1	68	23	13½	13	13½	+ ⅝
12	6¾	FiltrolCp .60	6	22	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
15⅝	5¼	FinSanB .20	5	29	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	26	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
20¾	12⅝	Firestn 1.10	8	153	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	9	1757	14½	13½	14	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	FstChic .96	10	131	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
45⅞	23¼	FstInBn 1.10	14	27	44⅞	44	44⅛	
19⅞	7¾	FstMiss .36	3	520	14½	13¾	14	— 1
32¼	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	131	26	25⅞	26	
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	7	3	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	
20½	15⅛	FstPa 1.32	8	165	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅝
5⅛	2⅞	FPoMt 1.47e		26	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	4	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
6	4⅛	FstVaB .45e	8	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	25	10	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
39	19⅝	FischM 1.10	8	19	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	7	137	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ½
14⅞	4¾	FishrSci .20	11	22	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
18½	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	33	49	15	13¾	15	
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	7	44	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ½
13½	7½	Flexivn .05e	5	96	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Flintkot 1.16	5	39	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		1	28½	28½	28½	
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	8	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
14	8½	FlaGas .90	5	31	13½	13⅛	13½	
26⅞	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	7	117	25⅛	24¾	25	+ ⅛
27	15¾	FlaPwL 1.46	8	177	23⅞	22½	22⅞	
25⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	4	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	— ⅛
49	15	FluorCp .40	20	283	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ½
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3		481	106½	100¼	100½	— 3
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	7	94	17¾	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
32	25	FMC pf2.25		3	31	30¼	30¼	— 1
6¼	4⅛	FdFair .20	8	27	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
9⅛	5⅞	FooteCB .80	8	18	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
42½	32⅛	FordM 2.40	28	285	40¾	39⅞	40⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	10⅛	ForMcK .88	5	63	13½	13¼	13¼	— ½
24	19½	FMK pf1.80		30	23¼	23½	23½	— ½
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		11	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	13⅝	FtHowP .48	13	35	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
34	15½	FostWh 1.10	9	37	32¼	32	32¼	— ¼
41⅞	23	Foxboro .60	15	77	38½	37	38	— ⅜
32⅛	13¼	FrnklnM .40	16	215	30	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	5	108	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
20⅛	14	Fruehf 1.80	10	406	18	17⅛	17⅛	— 1½
7⅛	3⅛	Fuqua Ind	12	70	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛

G

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	2⅝	Gable Ind	5	37	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	— ⅛
2½	5-16	GAC Corp		51	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
13½	7⅛	GAFCp .52	6	159	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	13	GAF pf 1.20		16	18	17⅝	17⅞	
35⅛	26½	GATX 1.80	7	58	33⅛	33	33⅛	— ⅛
46	36⅞	GATX pf2.50		3	43½	42½	43½	
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	5	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23	17¾	GamS pf1.60		9	21½	21	21	— 1
38⅝	23	Gannett .52	23	125	38	37	37⅝	— 1⅛
29⅝	17¾	GardDen .76	x6	85	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅞	Gartinkl .96	8	7	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅛
22½	11½	Garlock .88	7	13	22	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	8⅝	GasSvc 1.20	6	18	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
3⅝	1⅜	Gateway In		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	2⅝	GCA Corp	11	10	7⅛	7	7	
11⅝	5⅛	Gemini Cap		6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
13⅞	11	Geminiin 1a		2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— 1
11⅜	7⅛	GnAInv .24e		16	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	7⅞	GenBanc .80	5	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	6	108	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	GenCig 1.20	8	17	15½	15⅛	15¼	
24	7½	G Cinma .44	12	41	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
6⅛	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	4	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	— ½
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	10	83	55⅝	54⅝	55½	+ ½
52⅞	32⅞	GenEl 1.60	17	579	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
27½	18⅞	GnFood 1.40	3	309	26¼	25⅞	26½	+ ⅝
18⅞	12½	GnGth 1.18e	7	16	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
12½	4⅞	GenHost .50	2	88	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
14¼	5	Gen Instru	9	110	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
20	6⅛	GenMed .20	14	11	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
57½	40⅝	GenMill .20	17	30	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	31½	GenMot 2.80e	17	1035	52⅞	51½	51⅞	— 1
68⅛	59	GMot 5pf 5		8	64⅛	64¼	64½	
51⅜	45½	GMot pf3.75		5	49⅛	49	49	
3⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	7	213	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅞	GRefr .30e	3	9	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
42⅝	23⅞	GnSignal .76	14	40	41	40¼	40¾	+ ¾
5⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
26	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	3	367	25½	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	G Tire 1.10b	6	70	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅞	Genesco Inc		160	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
19⅞	15	Genstar 1.20	6	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	24	210	38⅝	37⅞	38	
48	25⅝	GaPac .80b	17	65	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	
69½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z210	69⅛	69	69	
21	12⅛	Gerber 1.05	10	49	19⅝	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
198⅛	127¾	GettyOil 2e	5	18	193⅛	191½	192½	— 1½
18	16⅝	GetIO pf1.20		3	17	17	17	
5¾	4⅛	GF Bus .32a	5	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
14⅛	10	GianPCem 1	9	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
12½	7½	GibrFin .58t	6	78	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
7¾	3	GiddLw .30e	5	146	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	
13⅞	8	GiffdHill .52	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
25⅛	21⅛	Gillette 1.50	10	252	29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	4¾	Ginos Inc	13	262	10⅝	9⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
9¾	4⅛	Gleason .Wk		25	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅛	10¼	Global Mer	12	38	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
17¾	12¼	GlobeUn 1	5	35	16½	16	16	— ⅜
14⅞	9½	GoldWt Fin	8	25	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20⅛	13¾	Goodrh 1.12	5	29	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
20⅝	12⅞	Goodyr 1.10	10	207	20½	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	5	13½	13½	13½	
29⅝	16	Gouldin 1.20	7	67	26⅞	26	26⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		13	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ⅞
29⅞	22⅛	Grace 1.60	7	187	29⅛	29⅝	28¾	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	GrandUn .80	9	50	14¾	14	14½	
25	13¾	Granity 1.50	4	138	22⅞	22⅛	22¾	— ⅝
7⅛	1⅞	Grant WT		111	4⅛	4	4⅛	
13	6¼	GrayDrg .50	5	15	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11¾	7½	GtAtlPac		61	10⅝	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
17½	10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	20	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	16	2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
40½	28⅛	GtNorN 1.20	4	38	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅛
22	18⅞	GtNN pf1.60		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
19	14⅛	GtWnFin .44	8	173	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	20⅛	GrtWU 2.82e	2	215	40⅞	38¼	40¼	+ 2½
18	15	GtWn pf1.68		37	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	9	34	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	10½	Greyhd 1.04	12	92	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		25	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		29	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	6	13	18	18	18	— ⅛
12	6¼	Guarin .10e	10	6	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Guard Mtg		26	2⅝	2½	2½	
9⅝	6¼	GlfLifHld .50	7	264	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
4	1¼	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
25⅝	11⅞	GlfRes .75e	4	157	21¾	20¾	21¼	+ ½
40½	27	GfR pfA.20	h	2	32	31¾	32	— 1½
31¼	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		7	26	25½	26	
14¾	10⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	8	295	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
44	23½	GlfWn 1.20	6	600	43¾	43¼	43½	— ⅛
10	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		500	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
76⅛	45	GlfW pf 3.87		18	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	1⅞	Gulton Ind	20	117	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

H

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29¾	20½	Hack W 2.48	12	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10½	HallFB .50	14	51	17½	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	HallPT .7A						
189	115	Hallibtn 1.32	21	173	179	176⅛	176½	— 3⅝
17½	12⅛	HamrIP 1.20	4	58	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Hammond		11	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Handlmn .40	8	93	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
30½	20⅝	HandH .80a	5	40	30	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	HanesCp .68		69	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
47⅜	24½	Hanna 1.35	13	48	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	68	26	25⅛	26	— ⅛
7⅞	3	Hardees	15	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
32¾	25¼	Harnisl 1.20	6	206	27	26⅛	26⅞	
19⅝	8	Harrah .25a	12	30	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	14½	Harris 1.20		46	26⅝	25¼	26¾	+ 1¼
16⅞	10	Harsco 1.10	5	32	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	7	50	8⅛	9	9	— ⅛
19⅞	6⅛	HarteHk .32	12	33	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	16½	HawllEl 1.63		29	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	HayesAlb 1	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Hazeltine		6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅞	5½	Hecks .12	10	28	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
23⅞	13½	HeclaM .37r	20	79	21⅝	21	21¼	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Heilem .48a	10	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
57	30½	HeinzH 1.75	12	145	46⅞	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
8	2¼	Helene Curt	7	10	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
31½	23	Heller Int .84	2	101	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
13½	5⅝	HelmeP .60		20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
44⅛	26	HelmrhP .30	11	68	42½	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Hemisph Cp		3	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
34¾	21½	Hercules .70	18	76	30⅛	30	30¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10⅛	HershFd .80	10	80	18½	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
27¼	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	32	26⅝	26	26¼	
29⅝	25⅝	Hesin pf1.60		35	29⅞	29⅛	30	— ⅛
50½	20½	Heubln 1.10	17	541	48¼	48⅛	48¼	— ⅛
120¼	55⅝	HewlPk .20	33	57	118	116⅛	117⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	High Volts	14	11	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
25	12⅝	Hillenbd .66	10	15	24⅞	24	24⅞	— ¼
29	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	12	27	27½	26⅛	26⅛	— 1
5⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	14½	Hobart .80	16	54	25¼	24⅛	21⅞	
15¼	8½	HoernW .72	7	35	15⅛	15	15	
8¾	2¼	Hoff Elctrn		6	6	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15¼	5⅛	Holiday .25	11	190	13⅛	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	75	33	32⅛	32⅞	— ⅛
55½	34½	Homestk 1a	16	558	47½	47⅛	47⅝	— 7⅛
40¼	20⅛	Honywll 1.40	13	325	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	HoovBU 1.36	9	7	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Horizon Cp	6	74	3¼	3	3	
17	7⅛	HospAff .60t	11	6	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
26¾	8⅛	HospCpA .20	12	56	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅛	HostInt .36	8	163	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅛	Houdail .80a	5	47	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
14	6	HougMif .60	7	50	12⅛	12¼	[illegible]	SHRDLU
14	6	HougMif .60	7	50	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	3⅛	HouFab .20e	13	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
18½	11⅞	HousFin 1	7	478	16½	15½	15⅞	— ⅝
34	25½	HouF pf2.30		7	32½	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
42	26⅞	HouF pf2.37		5	36	36	36	— ¼
24⅞	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	9	214	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
60⅞	25⅞	HousNGas 1	17	127	58⅞	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
15	4½	HowJohn .24	14	237	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅝	Howmet 1	9	29	19¼	19¼	19¼	
15⅞	7⅛	Hubbrd 1.40	9	14	13⅞	14	14	
21	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	4	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
5	3	HughHal .40	31	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	61⅝	Hughs Tl .50	21	69	100¼	98	100¼	— 1½
14¼	4⅛	Humana	11	96	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
17¼	13¼	HuntCh .24	20	74	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
18¼	6⅛	HuttnEF .52	5	87	18½	17⅝	18½	+ 1
19⅝	14½	Huyck .40	17	34	16½	16	16½	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Hydromt .24	6	29	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛

I

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10¾	ICInds 1.30	6	118	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
76½	62	ICInds pf 6		10	71	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	27½	ICInd pf3.50		5	36	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	ICN Pharm		183	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
29	22⅝	IdahoP 2.06	9	18	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	7⅞	IdealBasic 1	8	37	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
9	2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	8	36	8⅝	8½	8½	
17¾	3½	IDS Rlt .71p		93	4	3⅞	3⅞	
26½	17½	IllPowr 2.20	10	80	26½	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
28	23⅞	IlPow pf2.35		z200	25	25	25	— 1⅝
28	17	ITW .50	16	5	28	27⅛	28	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	127	11⅛	10⅞	11	
40⅝	23⅛	INA Cp 2.10	11	202	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
19¾	14½	INA Inv 1.59		22	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Income Cap		2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	14¼	IndianGas 2	9	6	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
22	13	IndplPL 1.32	10	17	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	10	Ind Nat 1.20	21	25	16½	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Inexco Oil		174	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
84⅝	61⅛	IngcrR 2.42	13	141	77	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		26	49⅝	47½	47½	+ ⅛
37⅝	21¾	In.Con 1.40a	6	21	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— 1
46½	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	41	39⅛	38⅝	39	
8¼	5½	Inmont .40	7	50	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	5⅞	Insilco .70	6	130	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	13½	Insil pfA1.25			12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
40½	27⅛	InspirCop 2	14		30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Instil InvTr		10	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	Integon .28	8	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
35¼	18⅝	Interco 1.46	8	13	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Intrentl Div.	5	17	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
35	27	Interlake 2e	3	9	33	32¾	33	
227⅝	157⅝	IBM 7	16	981	201⅝	199⅛	201¼	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅝	IntFlav .26b	32	1197	27⅝	26⅝	27	— 1
30½	19¼	IntHarv 1.70	4	551	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	— 1½
12¼	6⅞	IntHold .66e		15	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
48½	30⅞	IntMinCh 2	4	690	38⅞	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	Inf Mining	11	41	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
26	17¾	IntMulti 1.36	7	15	25¾	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
29⅜	21⅞	IntN'ck 1.40a	7	72	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
58⅛	34⅝	IntPaper 2	9	232	50¾	50¼	50⅛	
7⅛	3½	IntRcct .12e	8	18	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	13⅝	IntTT 1.52	7	895	25⅛	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
50⅛	34⅞	ITT pfH4.50		5	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
45	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		3	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
44⅞	32⅛	IntTT pfK4		16	44¼	43¾	44	— ⅛
30⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		37	30¼	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
51	33¾	IntTT pfO5		1	51	51	51	+ ¼
23	11⅜	Intrpce 1.20	8	23	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
64½	47¼	Intrpce pf 3		2	65	65	65	
19	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	6	9	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
15	5	IntrBrd .10e	10	22	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
15⅝	11⅝	IntrsPw 1.30	10	31	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	5	44	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	12¼	Iowa Beef	5	188	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	Iowa El 1.30	152	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
18½	10⅞	IowaIIG 1.56	8	22	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	16½	IowaPw 1.64	7	19	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅝	IowaPS 1.52	7	26	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	9	72	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
21¾	13½	ITE Imp .72	8	9	20¼	20	20	— ¼
14⅞	5⅛	Itek Corp		48	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
9½	3½	Itel Corp	7	83	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13½	8½	IU Intl .85	4	119	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
32	22½	IU Int A		5	31	31	31	
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	

J

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10½	8	JamesF .68	9	35	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
15⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	5	22	16	14⅝	15	
11½	5⅝	JapanF .90e		19	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅝	28¼	JeffPilot .72	15	62	35¼	34⅝	35	
112	101	JeC pf 13.50		z240	110	109½	109½	
88	71	JerCe pf9.36		z60	83½	83¼	83¼	
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	9	30	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	255	73	5¼	5	5	
43⅝	22¾	JimWalter 1	11	557	43⅝	42¾	43	
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.60		427	47¼	46	47	
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf 1		229	11¾	11½	11½	
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.52e		39	17	16⅞	16⅞	
21¼	18	JHanl 1.88e		7	21	20⅝	20⅝	
26⅝	19⅝	JhnMan 1.20	10	291	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
99⅝	72¼	JohnJn .50a	31	114	92	90⅝	91½	
15⅛	8	JohnCon .80	20	117	15½	14⅞	15⅛	
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	23	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	3	14	28	27	28	
33⅝	11½	Jostens 1	10	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
90	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	14	124	87½	86	87½	

K

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34⅝	19⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	310	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
65	42¾	Kai 57pf4.75		12	64	62	62	
65	42½	Kai 66pf4.75		2	65	65	65	
7⅞	4⅝	KaisCem .50	14	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
27½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		4	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
18⅛	9⅞	KaneMill .24	4	63	17⅛	16⅝	17	
26⅞	19⅞	KCPL 2.28	8	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
21¼	10⅛	KC Soutn 1r	5	16	19¼	19	19¼	
18⅝	13¾	KanGEl 1.60	6	44	17¾	17	17	
17¼	14½	KanNeb 1.32	8	12	17	16⅝	16⅝	
18⅞	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	9	6	18⅛	18	18	
5⅞	3	Katy Ind	6	36	5	4⅝	5	
15⅝	9⅞	Kty pfB1.46		7	15½	15	15⅛	
10½	3	KaufBd .04p		741	9⅝	8¾	9⅛	
17¼	9¾	Kauf pf1.50		3	17	17	17	
11⅛	8⅛	Kaweckl .20	7	13	10⅝	10¼	10½	
15	9⅛	KayserR .60	36	29	13½	13¼	13¼	
7⅛	3⅛	KeeneCp .20	7	67	7	6⅝	7	
8⅞	4⅛	Keller .20	5	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20¾	14	Kellogg .78	19	58	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
12	6⅞	Kellwood .80	9	9	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
39½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	17	39	38⅝	39	
41	31½	Kennecott 2	9	221	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	
18¼	13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	12	31	18⅛	17⅞	18	
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	17	206	90⅛	89½	89⅝	
20	15	KeystCon 1a	6	13	18¼	18	18	
23⅛	9⅞	Kidde .88	4	19	23	22⅝	22⅝	
34½	24½	KimbCl 1.60	8	63	38½	37⅞	38	
9⅛	5⅛	KingDSt .48	8	292	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
16¾	11⅛	KirschCo .90	9	6	15	14⅝	15	
25½	15¾	KLM Airlin		3	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
33⅞	14½	KnigtRid .54	15	89	31¾	30⅞	31⅛	
12⅛	4⅞	Koehring	9	38	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
31½	20	Koen pf2.75		3	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	
72⅞	36½	Koppers 2.40	8	12	71½	71	71½	
4⅞	3	Koracrp Ind	7	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
42	34⅛	Krafico 1.92	12	303	38⅝	38	38	
36⅛	20⅝	KresgeS .24	37	414	32⅝	32	32⅛	
24⅞	15⅞	Kroger 1.36	7	127	23	22	22⅝	
7⅞	4½	Kysor .28	28	39	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	

L

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18¾	12⅝	LamSess 1b	3	27	14½	13⅞	13⅞	
13⅝	8¼	LaneBry .72	8	6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	3½	LearSiog .2	8	6	58	7⅞	7⅝	
27⅞	17⅞	LearS pf2.25		2	26⅝	26½	26½	
28⅝	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	11	35	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	8	32	13¼	12⅞	13	
13¼	7¼	Leesona .60	4	15	12¾	11⅝	12¾	
13⅛	9	LehPCt .80	7	55	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
1⅝	9-16	LehVal Ind	27	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅞	8½	Lehmn .72e		53	12⅝	12	12⅛	
8½	2⅝	Lennar Crp	24	24	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	
24⅝	11⅝	Lenox .72	12	17	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
9¾	4⅛	LevFd Cap		1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
12¼	10⅞	LevFIn .75a		6	12	12	12	
34⅞	13	LeviStra .48	8	79	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝	
6	1⅞	Levitz Furn	126	555	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
6	2¼	LFE Cp	9	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
22½	13⅝	LOF .88	9	78	19½	18¾	18⅞	
59	45½	LOF pf4.75		1	59	59	59	
8⅞	3⅝	LibbMcNL	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	5	10	11	11	11	
5½	1⅛	Librty Loan		21	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅝	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	9	15	31⅜	30⅝	31	
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z60	88	88	88	
79⅝	57⅝	LillyEli 1.18	28	308	74¾	73	73	
35	24	LincNat 1.60	11	29	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp		31	2⅛	2	2	
8⅝	3⅛	Littonin .13t		151	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
30⅞	23½	Litn cv pf 3		6	30	30	30	
12½	10½	Litton pfB 2		9	17½	17½	17½	
3⅛	1½	LMI Inv		46	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13⅞	3	Lockhd Airc	5	243	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	
25⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	8	38	25⅝	24⅝	25	
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .36		43	8	7⅞	8	
20½	14¾	LomM 3.10e	6	174	19	18	18	
10⅝	5¾	Londonl .40e	5	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19½	9⅛	LoneStInd 1	8	80	18	17½	18	
29⅝	22½	LoneSG 1.69	7	140	27⅝	26	27⅛	
106	99½	LSG pf 10.32		z30	104½	104¼	104¼	
16½	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	46	15½	15¼	15¼	
68½	51¼	LIL pf 5.75		2	64½	64	64	
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z100	112¾	112½	112½	
76	44	LongDrg .80	28	13	66⅝	66½	66¼	
13½	2½	Loral Corp	11	21	11⅝	11½	11½	
32½	19⅞	LaLand 1.12	11	338	31⅝	30¾	31½	
17	8⅝	LaPacif .20	11	146	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
23¼	17½	LouisGs 1.84	10	12	23	22½	23	
13¼	8⅛	Lowensl .40		4	11⅝	11½	11½	
19¾	6	LTV Corp	2	287	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
26⅞	12	LTV A 3.55t		1	19	19	19	
73¼	44⅛	LTVCp pf 5		10	44½	44½	44½	
59⅞	35¼	Lubrizol 1	22	67	56⅞	56	56⅜	
15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	12	159	15	14⅝	15	
11⅛	6	Ludlow .72	18	22	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
38	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	38	25	24½	24⅝	
18⅞	13½	LykeYng 1e	7	35	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
36⅛	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		38	29	28½	28⅝	
5⅞	3⅛	LynCSys .20	7	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

M

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅞	6⅛	MacAF .60b	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4½	1¼	MacDonal	5	39	4	4	4	
5⅛	2⅝	Macke .30	4	37	5	5	5	
6¾	3⅛	Macmill .25	6	223	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
23⅛	12⅝	Macy 1.10	9	34	22	21⅝	21⅝	
49½	43	Macy pf 4.25		z100	44¾	44¼	44¼	
11	7⅛	MadisFd .60		312	12	11	12	
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar	8	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	3¼	MagicCt .32		78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	3⅞	Magnavox		113	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
24½	11½	Mallory 1	13	19	21⅛	21	21	
5½	2	Manhat Ind		5	4⅛	4	4	
14⅛	9	Manpwr .69	5	9	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39⅝	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	8	50	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
50¼	27¼	MAPCO .70	20	57	49⅛	49	49⅛	
12	5½	Marathn Mt	5	58	11	10⅞	10⅞	
52¾	29⅞	MaraO 1.80a	10	561	52½	51⅝	52¼	
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	293	27	26⅞	26⅞	
57	28⅛	Marcr pf A2		2	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Maremt .49	16	323	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	
20⅝	14⅛	MarMid 1.80	7	392	20¼	19⅝	20	
27½	14⅞	MarionL .46	73	192	19½	19¼	19¼	
38⅞	13⅛	Marley .60	15	7	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
11⅛	6⅞	Marqlt .50e	6	19	10⅞	10½	10½	
17	6½	Marriot .37t	20	91	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.60	22	207	60	59⅛	59⅛	
26⅞	15⅞	MarshF 1.24	12	26	23⅞	23¼	23⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	6	136	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
28	5⅝	MartPr .50e	13	44	26¾	25	26⅛	
16⅞	11⅞	MrldCup .54	8	x15	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
55⅞	30	MascoCp .32	23	766	52¾	51⅞	52	
27⅞	16½	Masonite .54	97	433	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	
17½	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	59	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
11¾	7¾	MasMt 1.24e	9	18	11¾	11½	11½	
15¼	11½	MasCp 1.57e		36	15½	15	15⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	Masin 1.05e		72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
19½	12	MatsuE .21e	11	5	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	
46½	22½	MayDSt 1.60	15	171	46½	45⅝	46	
22⅞	14⅞	MayerOs .92	7	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	MaysJW .28	9	13	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
31½	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	20	52	30⅝	29⅛	30	
11⅞	5⅞	MBPXL .28e	12	25	11	10⅝	10⅝	
82⅞	27¾	MCA Inc 1	10	198	77¾	76⅛	76⅛	
14	7¼	McCord 1	6	25	14	13⅝	14	
4⅛	2⅛	McCrory Cp		25	3⅛	3	3	
111⅞	59¼	McDcr 1.60	12	102	186⅛	105	105⅝	
56⅛	48	McDerm wi		18	53⅝	53	53⅛	
60½	26¾	McDonalds	31	193	55⅝	54⅞	55¼	
18	8⅛	McDonD .48	6	63	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
21¼	11½	McGEd 1.20	16	77	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	10	69	12	11⅝	11⅝	
51	25⅝	McIntyre	10	z2000	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
31	10¼	McKeeCo 1a	8	30	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	
29¼	16	McLean .72	8	22	28½	27⅝	27⅝	
18½	13¼	McLoul 1.60	5	31	17¼	17	17	
11⅞	7½	McNell .80	7	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	
17½	13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	4	58	16¼	16	16	
36	28⅝	Mea pfB2.60		6	35⅝	35	35	
28	13	Medusa 1.40	16	5	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
3¾	1½	MEI Cp	9	97	3¼	3	3	
17⅞	6⅞	MelvilSh .48	13	960	15⅝	15	15	
14¼	2½	Menasc .12t	9	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
85⅞	57⅝	Merck 1.40	27	391	78⅝	77½	77⅞	
13½	8⅝	Meredith .70	5	7	12½	12½	12½	
20⅝	10⅞	MerLyn .60	6	1137	19⅞	19	19⅝	
29½	18⅛	MesaPet .05	43	205	28⅝	27⅛	28⅛	
30⅝	23	MesP pf1.60		41	31	30⅝	30⅝	
11⅝	7	Mesabi 1.14e	10	10	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
18¾	14⅝	MestaM .80	14	1	18	18	18	
15⅝	12¼	MGM 1	7	120	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
15⅝	7½	Metrom .50	10	169	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
79½	64⅝	MetE pf8.32		z40	75⅛	76½	76½	
19⅝	8⅝	MGIC In .10		202	18⅛	17⅝	18	
14	8⅞	MichGs 1.10	8	2	13⅝	13½	13½	
29	15⅝	MhTube 1.20	6	35	28⅛	27½	27⅞	
15¼	8¼	Microdot .60	5	47	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
26⅞	9⅛	Microw .77t	12	16	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
14	10⅞	MidCTl 1.08	8	69	13⅞	13	13	
16⅝	12⅛	MidSUt 1.26	8	254	16	15⅝	15⅝	
2⅝	1⅞	Midind Mtg		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
20	10⅝	MidldRoss 1	8	35	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.28	10	83	29½	28½	29	
12¾	4¾	MiltrBrd .34a	12	29	11	10⅝	10⅝	
68	43	MinMM 1.35	24	857	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	
18⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
13¾	9⅛	MirroAL .96	8	6	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅞	9	MissnEq .26	10	143	16	15	15½	
27⅞	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	4	27	21	20⅝	20⅝	
18¼	14¼	MoPiCe 1.60	7	4	19½	19¼	19¼	
49⅞	34½	MobilOil 3.40	5	403	48⅞	47	47	
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		25	5⅛	5	5	
15½	8½	Mobasco .60	47	75	14⅝	14	14	
5⅝	1⅝	Mohk Data		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅞	8⅛	MohkRub 1	8	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
22¼	14⅝	Molycrp .40	4	16	17⅞	17½	17½	
34⅛	25⅝	Moly pf2.50		33	33	33	33	
22	9	MonarchM 1	6	14	21	20⅝	20⅝	
9⅝	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅞	7	MonrEq .20	12	139	10⅛	9⅞	10	
74⅞	41	Monsan 2.60	8	217	73⅛	71⅝	72⅝	
83	48	Mons pf2.75		4	80⅞	80	80	
30	24⅞	MonDU 2.08	8	2	27	27	27	
22½	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	9	109	26	25⅞	25⅞	
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .70e	11	62	7⅝	7½	7½	
91⅞	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	7	95	90⅞	87⅞	87⅞	
25⅝	25¼	Morgan 1.80	14	220	64⅝	63⅞	63⅞	
27	13½	MorrsKn .88	7	9	24⅞	24	24	
4⅞	1⅝	MorseEl Pd		22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7½	2⅛	MorseSh .20	9	40	7⅝	7¼	7¼	

(Continued on Page 10)

Value Line Looks At Stocks Under $5:

Which of these LOW-PRICED STOCKS may become HIGHER-PRICED STOCKS?

Investors aiming for big percentage gains often prefer low-priced stocks — assuming it's easier for, say, a $5 stock to go to $10 than for a $50 stock to go to $100. There is some evidence to support this assumption.

For instance, of the 1600 stocks presently covered by Value Line, 61 sold below $5 in 1970. The subsequent gains of these 61 stocks — from their 1970 lows to their 1971-73 highs — averaged more than 300%.

Today, many more stocks are under $5 than in 1970. That's not surprising, since the Value Line Composite Average of 1600 stocks which is the best index of the performance of the typical stock, is still well below its 1970 low. Indeed the Average, even after its sizable 1975 advances, is still nearly 30% below its original starting point 14 years ago.

187 STOCKS UNDER $5

The Value Line Investment Survey (May 30) shows 187 stocks priced below $5. That's about 12% of all 1600 stocks under regular review. Some fairly prominent names are in this group.

If these stocks were to recapture their previous highs, many would shoot up 500% to 1000% or more. But that is a huge IF. It could be a terrible mistake, we think, to jump into any of these stocks on the basis of price alone.

However, a minority of these low-priced stocks — less than 25% — are currently ranked favorably by Value Line for price performance and may be worth looking into. But first let us show you how the ranking system works.

PRICE PERFORMANCE RANKS

Every week, Value Line ranks 1600 stocks — each relative to all the rest — for Probable Market Performance in the Next 12 Months, as follows:

- 100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
- 300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
- 800 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
- 300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
- 100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

The ranking system is designed to measure probabilities. We expect higher-ranked stocks to go up more in a rising market — or down less if the market sinks — than lower-ranked stocks.

Of course no system can guarantee profits or eliminate possible losses. Not every stock will always perform exactly in accordance with its rank. But such a large majority have over the past 10 years that we believe these ranks can help to sharply improve your overall results.

LOW-PRICED "COMERS"

Now let's get back to those low-priced stocks. Of 187 stocks under $5, The Value Line Investment Survey (May 30) ranks 44 of them favorably — 1 (Highest) or 2 (Above Average) — for next-12-months Price Performance.

These 44 favorably ranked stocks (35 NYSE, 6 ASE and 3 NASD) in Value Line's judgment currently offer the greatest likelihood among stocks under $5 of becoming substantially higher-priced in the 12 months directly ahead.

As you might expect, most of these stocks have seen much better days. Their respective highs of the past average about $37 a share, while their current prices average less than $3.70 a share.

WHAT ABOUT SAFETY?

If you're looking for superior safety in your investments, forget about these low-priced stocks. They aren't for you. Here's why:

Value Line continually ranks each of 1600 stocks (from 1 down to 5) for relative Safety. This rank primarily reflects the degree to which a stock typically fluctuates around its own long-term price trend. The greater the price stability, the higher the Safety rank.

Of the 44 stocks cited above, all but one are ranked either 4 (Below Average) or 5 (Lowest) for Safety. That means they generally move further and faster — in either direction — than their "safer" counterparts.

UPDATED EVERY WEEK

Whatever you're looking for in stocks — performance, yield, safety, long-term appreciation — we believe Value Line gives you more effective guidance on more stocks, continually updated, than any other source.

Every week — for EACH of 1600 stocks — The Value Line Investment Survey in its Summary of Advices and Index presents the up-to-date...

a) Rank for Probable Price Performance in the Next 12 Months — ranging from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest).
b) Rank for investment Safety (from 1 down to 5).
c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months — with a "blackball" next to each stock about whose present dividend rate there is some doubt.
d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the Next 3 to 5 Years — showing the future "target" price range and the percentage price change indicated.
e) Current price and P/E, plus estimated annual earnings and dividends in the current 12 months. Also the stock's Beta.
f) Very latest available quarterly earnings results and dividends, together with year-earlier comparisons.

In addition, each of the 1600 stocks is the subject of a comprehensive new full-page Rating & Report at least once every three months — including 23 series of vital financial and operating statistics going back 10 years and estimated 3 to 5 years into the future.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JULY 19-20, 1975

With Rate of 30% Forecast

.K. Inflation Hits Record 26.1%

y Peter Kilborn

ON, July 18 (NYT).—In- which has begun to abate big industrial countries, still another record in last month, the goverported today.

ner prices in June were 26.1 per cent above their year ago and were 1.9 ahead of May.

nists here widely expect ation rate to climb even higher—some say to 30 per cent—before the end of the summer because massive wage increases won earlier in the year have still to work their way through to the marketplace.

But by early fall, the inflation that has wracked this country for two years may finally begin to recede. "There are realistic hopes of halving the rate of inflation within a year or so," said a senior economist of a leading British bank.

One promising sign early this week was a decline in the rate of wholesale prices, a reliable signal of retail price trends. Prices that manufacturers pay for goods rose only 0.3 per cent from May to June.

For the year since June, 1974, wholesale prices were up 23.2 per cent, a drop from the 28.9-per-cent pace recorded between January, 1974, and last January.

The prospect that Prime Minister Wilson's new anti-inflationary incomes policy will help contain price increases seems brighter than it did when it was announced last week.

For a full year, the program limits increases in weekly wages to a maximum of £6 and freezes increases on salaries above £8,500 a year.

The "attack on inflation," as the government calls it, was greeted with widespread skepticism initially, but since then several of the unions have agreed to support it.

One reason, it appears, is a more serious recession in Britain than either the unions or government forecasters were predicting as recently as last month. Organized labor has come to view the incomes policy as a means of assuring jobs that might otherwise be lost through continued high wage settlements.

Further, most of the bigger, more powerful unions have already won the big wage settlements they sought for this year.

As a result, economists interviewed here predicted that if the government sticks to its plan and also resists pressures to stimulate the economy, it may come close to realizing its goal of 10-per-cent inflation by the middle of next year.

"That target is very ambitious," said Michael Green, chief economist at De Zoete & Bevan, one of London's leading stock brokerage houses. "Nevertheless," he said, "I think we can get near it."

The rise in the retail price index in June was the fourth in succession but was substantially less than the 4.3-per-cent rise recorded in May, when the economy absorbed new tax increases that accounted for more than half the climb in the index.

Britain's 26.1-per-cent inflation rate vastly exceeds that of the United States, now running under 10 per cent, and such other leading industrial countries as Japan, France and West Germany. Italy, though still ravaged by soaring prices, has brought its rate to just under 20 per cent.

tish Bank Reports Big Loss Property Market Collapse

ION, July 18 (AP-DJ).— ots stemming from a col- British property market d a massive loss of $60.86 for Keyser Ullmann Hold- d., a merchant bank, for al year ended March 31.

Wilde, chairman, said he company's losses re- from "a mistaken policy one short but disastrous of its history." He added, all not repeat that mis-

inal dividend for fiscal s omitted.

e previous fiscal year the y reported a net profit of illion." That included an inary credit of £28.2 mil- ulting from profit on the Central & District Prop- d.

cal 1975, operating profit million, down from £17.8

But exceptional provi- r bad and doubtful debts £64 million from £30.6

. Keyser Ullmann said it cided a sum of $82.5 mil- is year against doubtful

collapse of the British y market, followed closely mbitious loan program by Ullmann. The collapse inful in two ways, Mr. noted—while the list of l debts rapidly rose, the nce of investors fell and increasingly difficult to he money necessary to loans.

debacle left Keyser Ull- with £42.6 million in capital ed at the beginning of the fiscal year, compared .03.9 million at the begin- f the previous fiscal year very substantial in mer- banking terms," Mr. Wilde

Keyser Ullmann report dramatic demonstration of ubles stemming from the y fall among the financial institutions that specialize in property financing. A whole tier of "secondary" banks materialized during the property boom of several years ago.

The Bank of England and the major clearing banks have set up a "support group" to aid institutions in trouble, and Keyser Ullmann noted that it had been receiving support from the group.

Rothschild To Sell Unit To Amex Intl.

PARIS, July 18 (IHT).—Consortium banking—once the raging fad in the international market—took another step backward today as Amex International announced it was taking over Rothschild Intercontinental Bank Ltd.

Amex, the merchant banking arm of American Express Co., is understood to be paying about £12 million for RIB. The consortium bank was formed nine years ago with N.M. Rothschild of London the principal shareholder. Subsequently other banks joined and today there are 11 owners.

N.M. Rothschild of London is the biggest shareholder with 23 per cent. Banque Rothschild of Paris owns 63 per cent as do Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank and the Banque de Bruxelles-Lambert. Three medium-sized U.S. banks each hold just over 11 per cent, as does the Industrial Bank of Japan. The remaining interests are held by Banque Privée of Geneva, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. of Cologne and Eagle Stas Insurance of London.

Spokesmen for the banks involved assert that the sale was necessitated by RIB's need to grow and the inevitable conflict such growth would mean with the parent banks. RIB specialized in medium-term lending and spokesmen maintain that it is becoming increasingly difficult to service such corporate needs without offering other financial operations—leading to competition with its parent banks.

"Separating medium-term operations from other banking services has just not withstood the test of time," said one of the executives involved. "The future for such a bank was clearly with a single shareholder."

Amex, on the other hand, specialized in project financing and officials claim that the RIB takeover will be a step forward in Amex's expanding merchant banking operations.

However, in the view of bankers not connected with the takeover, the move was seen as one more ripple from the banking crisis set off by the failure of Bankhaus Herstatt in West Germany.

Consortia banks were especially hurt by that crisis as lenders became wary of depositing funds with institutions where the ownership and responsibility were scattered. Banks without a natural source of dollars were also seen at a disadvantage as the bulk of the Eurocurrency lending is done in dollars.

Rothschild officials deny that RIB had to pay a premium to borrow funds and maintain that its loan portfolio is balanced between dollars, sterling, deutsche marks and Swiss francs. It reported a profit of £1.3 million in its last fiscal year.

Unit Says en Countries nping' Cars

HINGTON, July 18 (WP).— Treasury Department public today pricing in- on submitted by the House Standards Subcommittee ify its complaint that for- utos are being dumped on arkets.

subcommittee's figures that autos imported from countries—West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, and Sweden—have been the domestic market for an the fair value where o produced, giving imports air competitive advantage. ure of the pricing informa- id been demanded by sev- uto importers under the n of Information Act, and midway in a 30-day pre- y investigation by customs ls of the dumping com-

oboration of the figures by s officials will warrant a umping investigation by reasury. If the Treasury he autos have been dump- d the U.S. International Commission determines umping has injured the dc auto industry, the gov- nt could require auto im- s to raise their prices to petitive level.

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Factory Operating Rates In U.S. at 30-Year Low

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP-DJ).—U.S. factory operating rates fell further in the second quarter to a new low for the post-World War II period, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The nation's manufacturing industries operated at only 66.5 per cent of theoretical capacity in the April-June period, down from 68.2 per cent in the first quarter and 80.1 per cent a year earlier, the Fed said. The latest capacity-utilization rate was the lowest on records dating back to 1948, and a Fed analyst said the rate probably had not been lower since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The operating rate in primary processing industries eased to 66.4 per cent of capacity in the second quarter from 68.9 per cent in the prior period, while the rate in advanced processing industries declined to 66.5 per cent from 67.9 per cent. The figures are somewhat misleading, however, because even in economic booms the rates do not approach 100 per cent. The peak rate for all manufacturing in 1973, a boom year, was 85.3 per cent.

In a separate report, the Fed said the operating rate in 13 major materials industries, such as steel, paper and chemicals, inched up to 70.2 per cent in the June quarter from 70 per cent in the first period, but it was far below the 90.2-per-cent rate of a year earlier.

U.S. Sees World Food Stock Rise After Record Grain Crop

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—The Department of Agriculture forecast yesterday a small build-up of the world's depleted food stocks in the coming year thanks to a predicted record U.S. output of 363.9 million tons (392.4 million metric tons) of wheat, corn and other cereals.

Officials made clear they hoped the report—which assumes total Soviet grain imports of 15 million tons (13.6 million metric tons)—would help calm a widening debate on American grain export policy and its impact on prices at home. The department's 26-page report is a major study of the 1975 global grain situation.

The issuance of the report was unrelated to the current negotiations between U.S. grain companies and the Soviet Union. In the last two days the department has confirmed sales totaling 3.2 million tons (2.9 million metric tons) of wheat to the Russians by Cargill Inc. of Minneapolis and Cook Industries Inc. of Memphis.

Also, Canada, which handles all its foreign grain trading through a government board, announced yesterday it had sold the Russians 2 million tons (1.8 million metric tons) of wheat.

According to Agriculture Department senior staff economist Dawson Ahalt, the report issued on the global grain outlook justifies cautious optimism about the coming year.

of corn and 1 million tons (907,000 metric tons) of non-U.S. barley to the Russians.

The Agriculture Department predicts the Russians will need 7 million tons (6.35 million metric tons) of wheat from all foreign sources, of which 5.2 million tons (4.7 million metric tons) already have been ordered.

The huge Soviet grain imports of 1972, which totaled 19 million tons, including some 15 million tons (13.6 million metric tons) from America, pushed U.S. domestic food prices up. Wheat, which sold for an average $1.62 a bushel then, rose to $4.40 a year ago.

Rep. James Weaver, D-Ore., recently introduced a bill to substitute the government for private grain traders as the seller of grains and soybeans abroad.

U.S. Being 'Duped'

Rep. Weaver said yesterday that the "generality that we're better prepared than in 1972 is completely wrong." He said the United States is being "duped" by misleading statistics issued by the Department of Agriculture and added that the agency was "playing brinkmanship with our food supply."

Company Reports

S. California Edison

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	397.6	347.3
Profits (millions)	42.1	48.4
Per Share	0.88	1.10
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	812.2	673.0
Profits (millions)	47.96	43.96
Per Share	1.52	2.00

Cummins Engine

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	191.3	213.6
Profits (millions)	3.3	7.5
Per Share	0.41	1.09
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	389.3	399.7
Profits (millions)	8.1	12.9
Per Share	—	1.83

Gillette

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	352.3	298.5
Profits (millions)	19.3	22.3
Per Share	0.64	0.75
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	670.7	
Profits (millions)	40.4	45.99
Per Share	1.34	1.54

Lone Star Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	160.2	180.6
Profits (millions)	7.9	9.5
Per Share	0.72	0.86
Share Diluted	0.65	0.76
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	284.2	319.9
Profits (millions)	6.7	8.9
Per Share	0.60	0.80
Share Diluted	0.57	0.75

Merck

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	378.1	333.2
Profits (millions)	62.8	54.0
Per Share	0.83	0.71
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	722.6	643.2
Profits (millions)	114.9	99.8
Per Share	1.52	1.32

Motorola

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	344.8	364.6
Profits (millions)	11.7	25.3
Per Share	0.42	0.90
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	648.7	693.4
Profits (millions)	19.4	42.5
Per Share	0.69	1.51

Reynolds Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,203.2	1,130.97
Profits (millions)	89.9	91.6
Per Share	1.98	2.09
Per Share Diluted	1.78	1.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,305.7	2,121.4
Profits (millions)	151.3	151.4
Per Share	3.34	3.41
Per Share Diluted	3.02	3.03

Rockwell International

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,221.0	1,228.0
Profits (millions)	27.4	37.3
Per Share	0.81	1.15
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	3,648.0	3,116.0
Profits (millions)	70.7	100.8
Per Share	2.05	3.27

Transamerica

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	600.7	549.1
Profits (millions)	13.9	12.8
Per Share	0.29	0.20
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,160.0	1,056.0
Profits (millions)	34.6	26.1
Per Share	0.53	0.40

Union Carbide

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,394.0	1,328.0
Profits (millions)	92.0	134.1
Per Share	1.51	2.16
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,750.0	2,438.0
Profits (millions)	207.7	222.9
Per Share	3.40	3.66

U.S. Industries

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	337.2	417.3
Profits (millions)	3.5	12.6
Per Share	0.08	0.36
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	664.8	806.3
Profits (millions)	5.7	29.0

White Motor

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	302.3	364.5
Profits (millions)	—5.1*	9.2
Per Share	not given	1.08
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	655.3	688.2
Profits (millions)	—2.6*	15.3
Per Share	not given	1.79

*Loss

Loan Demand At N.Y. Banks Falls in Week

Data Seem to Indicate Recovery Will Be Slow

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday that business loans at leading New York City banks declined for the second consecutive week, indicating that economic activity remained sluggish despite widespread anticipation of a national recovery.

Although a two-week trend can hardly be regarded as conclusive, the Fed's report gave support to economists who have been contending that the recovery would be slow.

The Fed said business loans, representing the borrowing activity of industry through major New York banks, had fallen $217 million in the week ended Wednesday, bringing the two-week decline to $414 million.

The latest dip brought the decline in such loans since the first of the year to $4.15 billion, compared with an increase of $6.1 billion in the comparable period of 1974. The falloff this year reflects inventory liquidations by corporations due to slack consumer demand resulting from the recession.

The Fed also reported that the narrowly defined money supply, meaning currency in circulation plus checking account balances, had edged upward $100 million in the July 9 week. The increase followed the sharp decline of nearly $1.5 billion during the previous week.

The drop had raised speculation that the Fed was finally making progress in reducing the substantial growth in the money supply that had been occurring for most of this year. The increase of $100 million in the latest statement week was so slight that analysts did not consider it significant.

The money supply averaged $293.5 billion in the July 9 statement week, up from $293.4 billion in the previous week. As a result, the money supply showed a 10.3-per-cent annual growth rate over the latest statistical quarter—far above the Fed's stated goal of a 5 to 7.5-per-cent annual rate.

Meanwhile, short-term interest rates fell slightly in the week ended Wednesday following an increase during the previous statement week. The average rate on federal funds, reserves that banks lend one another overnight, fell 13 basis points to 5.93 per cent, the lowest since the 5.72 per cent in the June 25 statement week.

Citibank Lifts Prime Rate to 7.50 Per Cent

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP-DJ).—First National City Bank today raised its prime lending rate for the third consecutive week today, from 7.25 per cent to an industry high of 7.5 per cent.

About 10 other major banks raised their prime rates to 7.25 per cent today to make that the banking industry norm. Chase Manhattan and a dozen other big banks had already posted the 7.25-per-cent rate this week, following Citibank's move of last Friday.

The 1/4-point increase in the rate Citibank charges on loans to its most creditworthy business borrowers is effective Monday, the bank said.

The prime rate is not directly related to consumer or mortgage rates, but changes in the prime rate often signal similar trends in those other borrowings.

Prime Rate Move Affects N.Y. Prices

Dow Average Drops 2 As Volume Declines

NEW YORK, July 18 (IHT).—Rising bank interest rates drove prices lower on the New York Stock Exchange today though they showed some late improvement.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.87 to 862.41. Declining issues outran gainers 751 to 644, with 415 unchanged.

Volume totaled 16.87 million shares compared with 21.42 million yesterday.

Citicorp was one of the most active issues on the NYSE, gaining 2 3 to 36

Fruehauf fell 1 1 2 to 17 1 4. A federal judge ruled that the company and its two top officers conspired to evade federal excise taxes over 10 years. The company and the officers plan to appeal.

Unitrode, the widest mover on the most active list, fell 2 7 8 points to 6 1 4 on 104,100 shares. Late yesterday, it said it terminated the proposed merger with United Technologies. The latter eased 1 4 to 57 3 8.

International Flavors & Fragrances, another volume leader, was off 1 to 27.

Dow Chemical surrendered 1 3 4 to 37 1 8 a day after the firm reported lower quarterly earnings.

Seabord Coastline Industries, which also came in with lower profits, slid 1 1 8 to 22.

General Motors, weakest of the automotive shares, gave up 1 to 51 3 8. White Motor lost 5 8 to 9 7 8. The latter reported a loss for the second quarter compared with a profit in the year ago period.

Du Pont rose 1 5 8 to 124, with Polaroid up 1 1 2 to 40 1 2 following a bullish earnings statement earlier in the week.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.03 to 95.87

The most active issue was Tenneco warrants, up 1 8 to 6 5 8 on volume of 59,900 shares.

Also active were Circle K, down 3 8 to 6 1 2; Sambo's Restaurants, up 1 4 to 10; Craig, up 5 8 to 6, and Milgo Electronics, up 1 7 8 to 23 1 2.

In Chicago grain futures came under strong selling pressure on the Board of Trade and lost from 6 to 17 cents a bushel.

July corn and July oats, both of which expire Tuesday, fell to limits as recent longs took profits in the belief prices may still go lower before the contracts go off the board. The corn limit is 10 cents and oats 6 cents a bushel.

Soybeans lost 17 cents, wheat more than 12, soybean meal about $7 a ton and soybean oil around 75 points.

AT&T Gets $100-Million Loan From Saudi Arabia at 8.4%

By Reginald Stuart

NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. has received a $100-million loan from the government of Saudi Arabia, the company said yesterday.

The six-year note, bearing an 8 4-per-cent interest rate, is the first such financing of its type by AT&T, which has usually restricted its borrowings to domestic financial markets.

"The private placement relieves some of the demand on the domestic capital market and should make it easier to raise the remainder of the year's financing required by Bell operating companies," said a brief AT&T statement that quoted Charles Brown, the company's executive vice-president and chief financial officer.

Negotiations Since April

Negotiations for the loan were under way since April, the company said, with the interest rate set April 29. AT&T was represented in its negotiations with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency by the First Boston Corp., an investment banking house.

Although it was not a legal requirement, it was learned here that AT&T had advised the U.S. government, through the new Federal Interagency Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, of its plan to borrow the money. In Washington, the assistant Treasury secretary, Charles Cooper, who serves as acting chairman of the committee, said the loan was viewed as "a normal monetary transaction" and in no way an attempt by the Saudi government to gain an influential financial position in AT&T as a creditor.

Fred Clay, a spokesman for AT&T, said the company viewed its action as a move in keeping with the federal government's urging of "recycling petrodollars."

French Jobless Rate Up

PARIS, July 18 (Reuters).—Unemployment in France rose to 877,500 out of an estimated working population of 22.1 million at the end of June—an increase of 42,600 over May, the government announced today.

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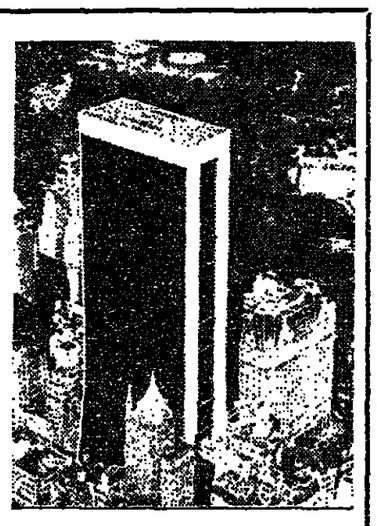
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IHT

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg
4¾	1¾	MiceTr	Am		12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	MorNor	.88	10	79	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
57⅞	39¼	Motorola	.70	31	191	52	50⅞	51⅝	+ 1⅜
44¼	35⅝	MtFuel	1.20	17	31	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
20	16½	MtStTel	1.52	9	17	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	Munford	.36	5	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Munfd	pf.40		8	5¾	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	11	Munsng	1.08	53	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
12½	10¾	MurphC	1.20	7	16	12⅛	16¾	17¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	15½	MurpOil	.60	5	134	25	25¼	26	
17⅜	12	MurryOh	1	5	4	15⅞	15	15	
15⅝	12⅝	MutlOm	1.32		11	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
9⅝	4	MyerL	.40	11	6	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛

N

49½	22¼	Nabisco	2.30	13	55	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— 1⅛
38¾	17	NalcoCh	.60	23	42	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅜
14⅝	4⅜	NarcoSci	.60	14	167	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	15	NashuaC	.60	8	32	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
15⅛	7¾	NatAlfl	.50	9	117	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
15½	7⅝	N Avia	.60e		33	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
73⅝	9⅛	NatCan	.53	5	21	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	19¼	N Can	pfl 50		2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
35⅞	29¾	N Chem	.28	33	33	46	45¾	45⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	5¾	NatCityL	.90		46	9	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
44⅛	29⅝	NatDet	2.72	5	9	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
12⅞	12¾	NatDist	1.20	5	462	17	16⅞	16⅞	
23½	18⅛	NatFuelG	2	6	18	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
15	9⅞	NatGyp	1.05	9	42	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅞	Nat Homes			128	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
7½	3¼	NatInd	.25	4	197	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¼	NatInd	pf.60		1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
27⅝	9½	NIInd	pfl.25		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
20½	13¼	NI MedCare		24	197	18½	18	18⅛	
47⅜	9¼	Nat Semicn		32	751	45¼	44⅜	45⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	6⅝	NatSvcIn	.74	8	62	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
76½	11⅜	N Stand	.90	5	55	14¾	14½	14⅝	
48½	30½	N Starch	.80	16	3	43¼	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
45⅛	35⅜	NatSH	2.50a	4	22	37⅞	37½	37½	— ⅛
7¼	2¾	Nat Tea			20	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Nalcma	1.20	4	289	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
30½	14½	NCR	Cp .72	9	464	32	30⅜	32	+ 1⅛
16⅞	6⅝	Neptune	.40	9	10	16⅛	16	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅜	15¾	NevPw	1.50	6	43	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	15	NevP	pfl 74		250	17½	17½	17½	
19½	13	NEngE	1.76	7	64	19⅜	19	19	— ⅛
23½	8⅞	NEngEl	1.28	7	13	12½	12	12	— ⅛
22⅞	22¾	N EngT	2.36	10	11	26½	25	26	— 1
14⅝	8⅛	Newhall	.40	12	25	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
26½	18¼	Newmt	1.60	7	70	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	16⅝	NYSEG	2.28	6	27	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
9½	7⅞	NYSE	pfB.80		220	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅜	8¼	NiMidPw	1.18	7	123	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
97½	87	NiM pf	10.50		2140	95⅞	95½	95½	— ⅛
76	63	Nis M	pf7.72		2410	74½	73	74	— 1
99½	57⅜	NiaM pf	6.10		210	98	98	98	+ 1
37	29	NiaM pf	3.60		229	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
15	11	NiaShr	1.03e		6	14¾	14¾	14¾	
17¼	11¼	NL Ind	1	6	426	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
18½	13¾	NLT Co	.60	7	13	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
71	59⅛	NorthKWn	5	7	95	66¼	66	66¼	— ⅛
15⅞	12⅝	Norlin	1.25	4	23	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
20¼	10⅝	Norris	1.12	8	72	21⅞	20½	20½	— 1
44⅝	24¼	NoACoal	.80	13	13	42¾	41¾	42	— 1⅛
10⅞	5¾	NoAMt	1.64e	5	64	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
24¼	12⅜	NoAPhil	1.20	9	21	20⅞	21	21	— ⅜
29⅜	23⅜	NoCAir	.10e	6	24	24⅝	23¾	23⅝	
13⅜	¾	NoCeAir	wt		14	15-16	15-16	15-16	
10	6⅜	NoestUt	1.02	6	397	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
11½	8½	NoCenGs	.68	8	28	11	10¾	10⅞	
24¼	17⅜	NorIIGas	2	7	27	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
24⅞	19½	NoIIS	pfl 90		2	22¼	22	22½	+ ⅛
18½	13¾	NIndPS	1.36	10	34	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	NNGS	3.10a	6	42	67½	66¾	67¼	
80	74	NoNG	pf5.80		250	74	74	74	
26⅜	15⅞	NoStPw	1.84	10	102	26	25⅞	25⅞	
44	37	NSPw	pf3.60		2220	42	42	42	+ 1⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt	.90e	18	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅜	22¼	Northrp	1.60	5	77	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	
33	22⅛	Nrthp	pfl.45		5	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
22⅞	11⅜	NwstNtl	.45	9	154	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
47⅞	34	NwtBnc	1.60	18	7	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
28¾	13¾	NwEn	ctf1.80	4	39	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	18⅞	NwInd	1.75	3	69	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	8½	Nwstind	wt		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
78½	49½	Nwtin	pf4.20		3	76	76	76	+ ⅛
12⅞	7⅜	NwML	1.14e	11	26	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
46	36	NwStel	2.40a	9	21	41	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
21⅝	20½	Norton	1.70	7	125	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
22	10⅞	NortSim	.40	11	179	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
48	25¼	NortS	pfl.60		16	40⅞	40¾	40⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	10⅞	NucorCp	.28	4	33	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
11⅞	8¼	NVF	Co	1	98	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛

O

11½	5⅞	Oak Ind	.40		6	24	11¼	11	11¼
14⅛	7¼	Oakite P	.84		8	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	12⅜	OccidPet	.75e		4	1013	21½	20⅞	21¼	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅜	OccidPet	wt			188	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
78¾	45	OccidPf	pf 4				22	67	66	66¼	— ⅜
73	40⅜	OccIP	pf3.60			48	69½	67¾	68⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	19	OccIP	pf2.50			55	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
26	22⅛	OccIP	pf2.16			16	34	32⅞	34	+ ½
37⅜	13½	OgdenCp	1		4	52	20	19¾	20	
32¼	23	Ogdn	pfl.87			3	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅜	OhioEd	1.66		10	207	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
106	99	OhE	pf 10.76				2410	102¼	102	102	— 1⅛
50	43	OhEd	pf4.40				270	44½	44½	44½	— 1
116½	101	OhPw	pf 14				2200	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅜
81	69	OhPw	pf8.48				230	75	75	75	— 4
74	64	OhPw	pf7.75				2100	68	68	68	+ ⅛
70	66	OhPw	pf7.40				250	69	66½	69	+ 1½
13⅝	10⅛	OKC	Cp .80		4	45	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	17⅜	OklaGE	1.40		14	38	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	— ⅛
11½	9½	OklGE	pf.80			2200	10	10	10	
25½	17⅜	OklaNG	1.60		9	101	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅜	OlinCp	1.20		5	66	28½	28	28	— ⅛
26	13¾	Olinkratt	1		7	143	25⅜	24½	25¼	— ⅛
13½	7¼	Omark	.50		6	85	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
11	7¼	Oneida	.76		6	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅝	10	Opelika	1		9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
12¾	7½	OrangRI	1.20		10	12	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
15	3⅝	Orange	.12		17	293	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅛
33	24¼	OtisElv	2.20		6	105	31¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
27	11	OutMar	1.20		23	34	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	9	OutletCo	.75		6	8	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
21¼	9	OvernMT	.80		9	41	21½	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8¼	OverShip	.15		6	207	15½	14	15½	+ 1⅜
42⅝	25¼	OwenCn	.88		24	75	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	
45¼	32	OwenIll	1.72		9	55	45⅞	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
77	62½	OwnII	pf4.75			3	75½	75	75½	+ 1
14⅝	7¼	Oxfrdind	.60		4	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ½

P

14	11½	PacAS	1.20a			12	13¼	13	13⅛ + ⅛
23½	18¼	PacGas	1.88		7	312	21⅝	21¼	21½
19	14⅝	PacLtg	1.68		6	64	17¾	17⅜	17¾ — ⅛
25⅛	13½	PacPetrl	.80		10	14	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜ — ⅛
21	14⅜	PacPw	1.70		9	139	19½	19	19⅛
15½	12⅜	PacTT	1.20		9	19	14⅜	14½	14⅜
9⅞	8½	PacTin	.80a		5	2	9	9	9 — ⅛
8¼	2¼	PaineW	.10e		4	67	8¼	7⅞	8 + ⅛
13⅛	7¼	PalW	pfl 30			63	13½	13⅜	13½ + ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	PalmBc	.25		6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9¾	3	Pamida	.05e		11	68	7⅞	7½	7⅝ + ⅛
5¾	2	PanAm	Air			486	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
24¼	27½	PanhEP	2		7	46	23⅞	21⅞	21⅞ — ⅛
11	6⅛	Parrcit	.60b		6	26	10⅝	10	10⅛
15⅞	8⅜	Pargas	.99		8	17	13⅞	13½	13½ — ⅜
22⅞	11⅜	ParkHan	1.12		7	9	20⅛	20	22⅝ — 1⅛
19¼	10¾	ParkPen	.12		11	25	18¼	18	18¼ + ⅛
37⅞	14	Pasco	Inc		16	361	35¾	33½	34⅜ — 1¼
16⅜	6⅞	Payls nw	.35		9	30	16¼	16	16 — ⅛
22	9½	PeabGa	.08r		10	54	20⅝	20	20½ + ⅛
29⅛	11⅛	Penn Cent				44	13¾	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
7⅜	3⅛	PennDix	.24		5	12	6¼	6¼	6¼
4⅜	1⅜	Penn Fruit				110	2⅞	2½	2½ — ⅛

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div	in $	Sls. P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg
63¼	36½	Pennoy	1.16	29	202	52¼	51	51⅛	— ¾
20	15⅝	PaFwLt	1.80	7	103	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
120	105	PaPLt	pf 13			2100	115¼	115¼	115¼
92	79	PaPL	pf8.70			230	87½	87½	87½ + 1¼
93	77	PaPL	pf8.60			200	88¼	88	88 + ½
89	73	PaPL	pf8.40			2120	84	84	84 + 1
85	63	PaPL	pf6.05			2150	80	80	80
52	44⅛	PaPL	pf4.50			220	47½	47½	47½
26½	17⅜	Pennwlt	1.36		8	32	25½	25¼	25⅝
22	18½	Pennwl	pfl.60			11	20	20	20
23½	17	Penncol	1.20		7	221	22½	22⅛	22⅝ + ⅛
29⅞	22	Pennz	pfl.35			2	28½	28¼	28¼ — 1½
	7⅝	PeopDrg	.20		13	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛
37¼	30¼	PeopGs	2.68		6	40	35⅝	35	35¼ + ⅛
70	40⅜	PepsiCo	1.40		17	117	65¾	64¾	65⅜ + ⅝
30	16	PerkElm	.28		27	59	27⅝	27¼	26¾ — ⅝
25⅛	16⅜	Pet Inc	1.50		7	28	25	24¾	24⅞
14½	11	Petinc	pf 1			4	13¼	14⅞	14⅞ + ⅛
13⅝	8¼	PeterPI	.80		27	7	13⅛	13	13⅛ + ⅛
71⅝	34	PetrieS	.80a		22	4	66⅝	66½	66½ — ½
20	8⅜	Petrolan	.50		8	55	19⅜	19½	19⅝
39	18½	Petrol	pf1.37			1	40	40	40 + 1
22¼	16½	Petrlm	2.01e			10	22	21¾	21¾ — ⅛
36⅜	24	Pfizc	.72a		15	318	29½	29	29 — ⅛
49¼	29	PhelpD	2.20		9	149	32	32¼	32½ + ⅛
15½	11⅝	PhilaEl	1.64		6	139	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞ — ⅛
93	74	PhilE	pf9.50			2510	84½	84	84 — 1
84	67	PhilE	pf8.75			220	75½	76½	76½ — ½
76	59½	PhilE	pf7.85			2100	70	69	70 + 1
75	57½	PhilE	pf7.80			230	69	69	69 + 1
66⅝	37	PhilE	pf4.68			2100	43	42¾	43 — 1
17⅞	10½	PhlaSub	.76		7	35	13	13	13 — ⅛
39⅝	30⅝	PhilMorr	.90		16	342	53⅜	52⅝	52⅞ — ⅛
6	2	Philrps	ind			31	5⅛	5	5 — ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Phil	pf.25b			3	7¾	7¾	7¾ — ⅛
60⅜	37	PhillPet	1.60		12	203	58½	56¾	57 — 1⅜
81	38⅜	PhillVnH	.40			10	81¼	81¼	81¼ + ⅛
21⅜	13¼	PickwkR	Int		10	40	16⅝	16¼	16⅝ — ⅛
19⅞	9¼	PiedNG	1.28		5	13	13⅛	13¼	13⅛
6¾	3⅝	Pier 1	Imprt		18	41	6¼	5⅞	6⅛
72¾	36	Pillsby	1.80		13	62	69¾	68⅜	68⅞ — ⅝
31	19½	Pion Cp	1.20		10	105	29¾	28½	29⅜ — ⅛
20¾	10⅛	PitneyB	1.10		9	274	19½	18½	19⅛ + ⅛
28	13½	PittnFg	.80b		14	21	25⅝	26½	26⅝ — ⅛
81⅛	36⅜	Pittston	.80a		10	49	38⅛	38	38⅛ — ⅛
33½	12¾	Pizza Hut			14	129	32	30⅜	32 + 1¾
5⅝	1¾	Plan Resrch			11	54	4¾	4½	4¾ + ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Playboy	.12		17	19	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
18¾	6¾	Plessy	1.38e		5	2	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝ + ⅛
7⅛	3¾	PNB M	.60a		12	48	5¾	5½	5¾ + ⅛
40¾	15	Polaroid	.32		50	1170	40⅛	39⅛	40⅞ + 1½
13¼	3⅞	Ponderosa			24	256	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞ + ⅛
18½	8¾	PopeTa	.60b		9	17	17⅜	17¼	17½ — ⅛
20¼	13⅝	Portec	1b		4	3	19½	19⅛	19¼ — ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	PortGE	1.58		8	46	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝ — ⅛
106½	100	PSG	pf 11.50			2130	104	103⅛	103⅝ — ⅜
48¾	27⅞	PotlAlt	1.80		10	29	42¼	42	42¼ — ⅛
13¾	10	PotmEl	1.16		10	153	11⅜	11¼	11⅜ + ⅛
45	35½	PotEl	pf4.04			2100	40½	40½	40½ — ⅛
34¾	26¾	PotEl	pf2.44			1	32¼	32¼	32¼ + ⅛
32	24½	PPGInd	1.70		9	78	31⅜	31	31⅛ — ⅛
12⅞	6	Premier	.35		9	19	12¼	12⅛	12⅛ + ⅛
15⅞	10	Premr	pf.90			6	15	14⅞	15 — ⅛
100⅜	78½	ProctGam	2		22	279	94	92⅝	92⅝ — 1⅜
8⅜	6	PrpdRs	.30		6	24	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛
36⅝	18⅜	Prpler	1.40		3	48	35⅞	35½	35⅞ + ⅛
6	4	PSA	Inc			15	5	4¾	4¾ — ⅛
16⅞	12¼	PSvcCol	1.20		7	112	15¼	14¾	14⅞
12⅝	7	PSvEG	1.72		8	254	16½	16	16⅛
99	82	PSEG	pf9.62			2200	92	91	92 + 1
78¾	64½	PSEG	pf7.80			250	74	74	74 + ⅛
27⅛	18½	PSvInd	2.56		10	39	37¾	37	37 + ⅛
18⅞	11½	PSvNH	1.80		7	61	18⅛	18⅛	18¼ + ⅛
20⅛	11⅜	PSvNM	1.23		10	30	21¼	20¾	20⅞
9½	3	Publckr	.19t		7	63	5½	5	5⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Pueblon	.30		8	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝ — ⅛
43⅜	23⅛	Pueblon	.30		8	13	33⅝	31½	33⅛
4¾	2¾	PR Ce	.03a			1	4¾	4¾	4¾
27⅛	18⅞	PugSdP	2.16		6	230	25¼	25¼	25⅜ — ⅛
42½	28	Purlnc	1.80		10	134	39½	39	39 — ⅛
14⅛	7¾	PurexCp	.88		9	77	13½	13⅜	13⅜ + ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Purltn	Fash			45	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝ + ⅛
35⅞	17⅜	Purolator	1		12	21	35½	34⅝	35⅛ + ⅛

Q

20½	12⅜	QuakOat	.80		12	138	19⅞	18⅝	19⅝ — ⅛
101⅜	100¼	QuaO	pf9.56			2320	102¼	101½	102¼ + ⅜
29⅞	15	QuakSO	1.40		13	64	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞ + ⅜
7	4	Questor	.12r			19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
19	14⅛	Questr	pfA 2			2	18¼	18⅛	18¼

R

45⅞	36	RalstonP	.90		17	80	43½	43	43⅜ + ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada	.12		17	431	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜ + ⅛
10	6⅞	Rancoin	.40		55	4	8½	8¼	8¼ — ⅛
8¼	5¼	RapAm	.37p			92	5⅞	5¾	5¾ — ⅛
29⅞	17¼	Raybest	1.50		5	27	29	28½	28⅝ — ⅛
22⅝	7¼	Raymnd	.40		10	29	22½	22⅛	22⅜ + ⅛
57⅜	25¼	Raytheon	1		13	250	55⅝	54½	55 + ⅛
21⅜	10⅝	RCA	1		19	746	20½	20¼	20⅜ — ⅛
35⅞	39	RCA	cvpf 4			5	54¾	54	54 — ¾
40½	33½	RCA	pf 3.50			2100	39	38⅞	39 + ⅛
3⅝	1¼	vjReadg	Co			8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜ + ⅛
27	15⅜	RdgBaIe	.95		7	52	24¾	24⅝	24½
4½	1⅜	Redman	Ind			91	3¾	3⅝	3¾ + ⅛
14⅜	7¼	ReeceCp	.74		11	27	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜ + ⅛
36⅜	16¼	Reed	Tool		15	251	35¼	33⅜	34⅝ — ⅛
21⅞	10¼	Reeves	1.80		7		21½	21¾	21¾ — ⅛
15⅜	10¼	ReichCh	.66		4	20	13⅜	13	13⅜ + ⅛
7	4½	Reliab St	.60		8	1	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
18⅛	10¼	RelianEl	.90		6	23	17½	17	17¼ — ⅛
8	4¼	ReliGp	.20p			58	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜ + ⅛
16⅜	7¼	ReG	pfC.65p			22	13⅜	12¾	12¾ — ⅛
18⅜	10½	ReG	pfB.55p			13	16	15½	15½ — ⅛
14⅜	8¼	Republic	Cp		5	27	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜ + ⅛
12	8⅝	RepFlnS	.80		6	5	10¾	10¾	10¾ — ⅛
7⅛	2	RepMig	Inv			2	3	3	3
32⅝	22½	RepSt	1.60a		3	72	31¼	31½	31⅝ + ⅛
10⅝	4¾	ResrvOil	.10		9	55	9½	9¼	9½ — ⅛
22½	13⅛	RetailCred	2		9	13	21¾	21½	21⅝ + ⅛
37⅛	17⅝	RevcoDS	.40		15	17	31⅞	30½	30⅝ — ⅛
14⅞	6¼	RevCop	.37e		5	233	11⅝	10¾	10⅞ — ⅛
81⅞	47⅜	Revlon	1.20		19	35	74⅜	74½	74½ + ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Rexham	.20		8	58	4⅛	4	4
24⅜	12⅜	Rexnrd	1.12		6	25	23½	23⅛	23⅛
37	22¾	Rexn	pf2.36			2	36¼	36	36¼ + ⅛
68⅜	49½	Reynld	2.65		6	109	57¼	56⅝	56¾ — ⅛
65⅜	52½	Reynld	pf2.25		9		63¼	62¾	62¾ — ⅜
24⅛	14⅝	ReynMet	1a		5	158	23⅞	23⅜	23⅝ — ⅜
59	44½	ReyM	pf4.50			1	55½	55½	55½
38½	24⅝	ReyM	pf2.37			1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
10⅜	7	ReynSec	.40		7	24	10¼	10⅛	10¼ + ⅛
12¼	9⅞	Richardsn	1		6	37	10⅞	9⅞	10 — ⅛
24½	13⅞	RichMer	.64		12	165	23	21½	23½ — 1
14⅞	10⅜	Richmnd	.80		8	19	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜ + ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	RiegelT	1.20		10	134	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
18⅜	8	RioGran	.60		8	107	16⅛	17⅜	17⅜
10⅝

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4¾	AAR Cp .20	5	33	7	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
	1⅞	Acme Haml	13	9	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
	⅝	Acme Prec	3	12	1¾	1¾	1¾	
	1⅝	Action Ind	7	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	6	AdobeO .10e	11	14	12⅛	12	12 —	⅝
		A&EPlast P	4	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
	⅝	Aegis Corp	10	104	1¾	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
[illegible]								

K, L, M, N, O, P-Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z: [illegible]

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22⅞	12⅝	Xonics Inc	62	14	18½	18¼	18½+	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
4½	1¾	Zimmr Hom		2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table ar annual disbursments basd on th last quartrly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnots.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action takn at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized undr th Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low rang and dividnd are shown for th new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices July 18, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7350	Abby Glen	410	400	410	—10
7098	Abitibi	$11¼	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
450	Acklands	$16¾	16⅝	16¾+	⅛
6350	Agnico E	$5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
700	Agra Ind	$5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
3245	Alta Gas A	$13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
100	Algo Cent	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	½
200	Alminex	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
4175	Atco A	$22½	22½	22½+1½	
2466	BP Can	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
1200	Banister C	$9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
2732	Bank N S	$45¾	45⅝	45⅝—	⅝
5275	Bell Canad	$44⅞	44⅝	44¾	
2900	Beth Cop A	$12½	12¼	12¼+	⅛
800	Block Bros	345	325	345	+10
1940	Bovis Cor	147	143	147	+ 4
1057	Bralor Res	249	240	249	
1100	Bramalea	$5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
2000	Brameda	85	85	85	+ 4
200	Brenda M	435	435	435	+ 5
700	BC Forest	$16⅞	16¾	16¾—	⅛
580	BC Phone	$10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
5703	Brunswk	455	450	455	+ 5
50	Budd Auto	$5	5	5	
19	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	— ½
525	Cao Frv	$12¾	12⅝	12¾	
5736	Camflo	$14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
501	Campau A	$6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
800	Can Perm	$19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
300	C Tung-	300	300	300	
360	C Cablesy	$14¾	14¾	14¾	
650	Cdn Cel	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
5275	C Imp Bank	$27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
66	C Ind Gas	$7	7	7	— ⅛
1040	Cdn Tire A	$51¾	51½	51½—	½
1030	C Util	$9¼	9	9	— ⅛
1080	Candel Oil	$11½	11¼	11½	
2210	Cassiar	$6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
950	Celanese	$5	5	5	
3200	Chieftan D	$10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
500	CHUM	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5360	Coch Will	79	75	75	— 4
9409	C Holiday I	370	365	365	— 5
2800	Con Bldg	315	315	315	+ 5
1050	C Rambler	160	155	150	—15
26400	Con Distrb	360	350	360	
3780	Cons Gas	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
1550	Conwest	390	370	395	+15
2203	Craigml	470	460	470	+10
525	Crush Intl	$9⅝	9½	9½	
4276	Denison	$64	63¼	63¾—	⅜
2150	Dicknsn	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
3875	Dofasco A	$27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
1500	Dom Store	$16½	16¼	16½—	¼
1020	Dylex L A	$8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
1000	East Mal	380	375	375	—10
475	Electro A	$6¾	6½	6¾	
2560	Emco	$8⅞	8	8¾+	⅜
9650	Falcon C	$7½	7¼	7½+	¼
980	Falcon	$35¾	35⅛	35⅛	
600	Fed Ind A	$5	490	5	+ ¼
300	Gnt Masct	67	69	67	+ 3
3700	Gibraltar	$5¾	5⅜	5¾	
650	Goodyear	$14½	14	14½+	½
1600	Granduc	128	125	126	+ 2
100	Granisle	$12¾	12¾	12¾	
700	Gt Oil Sds	$6⅜	6¼	6¼—	¼
600	GL Paper	$23¼	23	23	— ¼
550	Grevhnd	$19⅛	19	19⅛	
2264	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6¼	6½	
300	Hambro C	220	215	215	— 5
4050	Hawker S	$7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
666	Hayes D A	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2200	Houston O	155	154	154	— 1
3951	H Bay Co	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
579	Huron Eri	$25¼	25	25	— ¼
43420	IAC	$19½	19⅜	19½	
300	Indusmin	$6¾	6¾	6¾+	¼
100	Ing is	$11½	11½	11½+	¼
490	Inland Gas	$9¾	9½	9½—	⅛
200	Int Mogul	350	350	350	
5065	Intpr Pipe	$13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
3700	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
1000	Jannock	$5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
8150	Kaiser Re	$12½	12	12¼—	¼
6400	Kaps Tran	215	205	205	
1032	Kerr A A	$13¾	13½	13¾+	¼
100	Koffler A	390	380	380	
855	Labatt A	$19½	19	19	— 1
250	Lab Min	$28½	28½	28½	
1250	LOnt Cem	350	350	350	
1955	LL Lac	160	151	151	— 9
150	Mclan H A	$9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
18710	MB Ltd	$22½	21⅞	22	— ⅝
300	Mattgmi	$17¾	17⅛	17¾+	⅛
100	McGraw H	440	440	440	—10
400	Met Stores	$14	13	13	— 1
6650	Moore	$52½	52	52½+	½
200	Murphy	$5⅝	5½	5⅝+	¼
4755	Noranda A	$33	32½	32⅞—	⅛
5260	Nor Elect	$30⅞	29½	30⅞+1½	
1550	Nowsco W	$24⅞	23½	24⅞+	⅞
15	OSF Ind	310	310	310	—15
3560	Orchan	280	275	275	
2080	Oshawa A	$6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2292	Pamour	$7	6¾	6¾	
2020	PanCan P	$15¼	15	15¼+	¼
2420	Patino N V	$13	13	13	+ ¼
300	Pembin A	345	345	345	
750	Petrofina	$21¾	21½	21¾+	½
800	Pine Point	$29½	30½	30½+	⅜
2980	Placer	$21¼	21	21	— ¼
2100	Ravrock	90	90	90	
109	Redpath A	$22⅝	22½	22⅝+	¼
62	Reed Oslr A	$6½	6½	6½—	½
300	Reichhold	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
2700	Revnu Prp	94	92	94	+ 3
4	Rothman	$11½	11½	11½+	½
700	Scotts	$6	7¾	7¾	
14603	Shell Can	$17½	17⅛	17½	
17317	Sherritt A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1450	Siebens	$12¾	12½	12¾+	¼
70	Sigma	$28½	28½	28½—1½	
3928	Simpsons	$9¼	8½	8¾+	⅛
378	Simpson S	$10¾	10¾	10¾—	⅛
225	Slater Stl	$9¾	9½	9¾	
802	Slat W Can	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
6300	Southm A	$26½	26	26½	
200	St Brodcst	$9	9	9	— ¼
7746	Stelco A	$30⅜	30	30⅜+	⅛
1150	Steep R	140	135	140	+ 5
5300	Sundale O	$6⅝	5¼	6½+	¼
1900	Teck Cor A	270	265	270	+ 5
1003	Teck Cor B	248	245	248	
1300	Teledyne	$5¾	5⅝	5¾	
400	Texaco	$30	30	30	
7006	Thom N A	$14⅝	14¼	14½	
6460	Tor Dm Bk	$45¼	45	45¼	
27780	Traders A	$15¼	15	15¼+	½
1059	Trans Mt	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	¼
9153	TrCan PL	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	
200	Un Carbid	$20	20	20	
1909	Un Gas	$7⅛	7	7⅛	
700	U Keno	$11½	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
10950	U Siscoe	$6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
32700	Upp Can	164	155	160	— 5
100	Van Drc	430	430	430	
2200	Voyager P	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
200	Weldwod	$11¾	11⅝	11¾+	¼
200	Wstburne	$11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
1500	West Mine	235	233	233	— 7
900	Westmnse	$20¾	20¾	20¾—	¼
1150	Weston	$20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
7350	Willroy	150	147	150	+ 2
1525	Woodwd A	$20⅞	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
2400	Yk Bear	270	270	270	
1115	Yukon C	105	101	101	— 4

Total sales 1,774,090 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Close	Chg
322	Algo		26½	26½	26½—	½
225	Asbestos	$	20¾	20¾	20¾+	¼
10054	Bank Mont	$	17⅞	17	17¼+	⅛
1750	Basic Res	$	9	8½	9	+1
500	Bombaro		335	320	335	+10
1900	Con Indust	$	22	21¾	22	
150	Canron	$	18¼	18¼	18¼—	¼
530	CGT 'n		$28	27½	28	— ½
100	Dom Bridge	$	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
114	Imasco	$	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
2500	Ivaco	$	10⅞	10¾	10¾—	⅛
700	LAUR Fin	$	7	7	7	— ⅛
525	Molson A		22	22	22	— ⅛
450	Molson B	$	19¾	19¾	19¾—	¼
33700	Power Cp	$	9	9	9	
1009	wprice Co	$	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
2593	Royal Bank	$	35⅞	35½	35⅞+	⅛
570	Roy Trust A	$	24⅞	24	24	
650	Steinberg A	$	15	18	18	— ¼
200	Trizec		$	16	16½	16¼
6650	Zellers	$	6½	6¼	6½—	⅛

Total sales 513,155 shares

Tokyo Exchange

July 18, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	250	Matsu E. Wks.	586
Canon	195	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	115
Dai Nip. Print.	472	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Fuji Bank	350	Mitsui Co.	455
Fuji Photo	341	Mitsukoshi	431
Hitachi	155	Nippon Elec.	170
Honda Motor	536	Sharp	257
C. Itoh	397	Shiseido	1,360
Japan Air L.	1,640	Sony Corp.	3,530
Kansai El. P.	791	Sumitomo Bk.	359
Kao Soap	393	Taisho Marine	291
Kirin Brewery	306	Takeda Chem.	324
Komatsu	421	Teijin	155
Kubota	324	Tokio Marine	531
Matsu Ind.	525	Toray	153
		Toyota Motor	669

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	93.60	93.70	97.20	77.00
Brussel	135.61	137.27	137.97	106.43
Frankfurt	138.94	139.07	142.50	110.56
London 30	298.00	296.60	365.30	146.00
London 500	124.02	125.68	136.14	61.49
Milan	82.23	82.53	108.86	[illegible]
Paris	124.50	123.30	133.70	99.70
Sydney	266.37	268.14	333.56	229.28
Tokyo (n)	322.10	324.21	333.11	263.34
Tokyo (o)	4377.37	4393.73	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	274.20	275.40	291.50	206.30

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DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

July 18, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	163.40	164.00	—0.10
Zurich	164.00	164.00	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	166.95	166.59	—2.00

U.S. dollars per ounce

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000).

Indexed value: 1,090.00 —3.23

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dillon Read — International Bankers.

New Bonn Security Chief

BONN, July 18 (UPI).—Richard Meier, 47, will head the Office for the Protection of the Constitution, West Germany's internal-security forces, a government spokesman announced this week.

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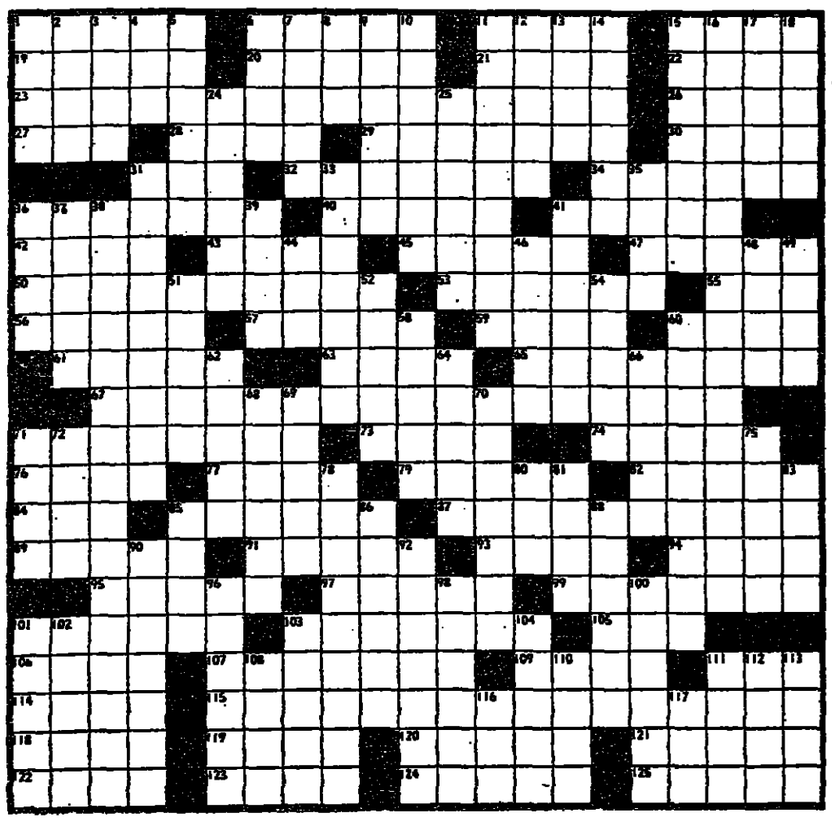
International Herald Tribune

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GETTING OUT OF LINE—By Emanuel Berg



ACROSS

1 Swindle
6 Actor Luther
11 Hindu music
15 Sweetsop
19 P.L. arrowroot
20 Sierra ——
21 Ovines
22 *Dividend period:* Abbr.
23 Nightclub billing
26 Coffee makers
27 Hurricane center
28 Ball team
29 Germs
30 French seraph
31 Power org.
32 Stabilizing agent
34 Color
36 Belfies ——
40 Dutch painting family
41 Source: Abbr.
42 "When —— act in sea"
43 Defense org.
45 Short stalk
47 Asian weights
50 North Carolinians
53 Manifest
55 Beat the ——
56 Skin woes
57 Deadly snake
59 Israeli airline
60 Biblical judge
61 Heads: Fr.
63 Cadmus's daughter et al.
65 Weather forecasting: Var.
67 Part of a nostalgic plea
71 Of an earthy pigment
73 Kind of glance or stroke
74 Godiva
76 Part of K.K.K.
77 Roberts
79 Italian sculptor
82 —— of Shoals
84 Type of recruit
85 Thomas
87 —— ear (ignores)
89 Hersey's town
91 Brazilian port
94 Carry on
96 "I could —— horse"
98 Time periods
97 *Made of wood*
99 "To —— to keep the geese"
101 "Ivanhoe" lady
103 Extra hairwash
105 Chaney
106 Kind of sauce or luck
107 Most meager
109 Celtic corn god
111 Curie
114 *Of an age*
115 Words between one and another
118 Allot
119 *Maori demon*
120 Martha and family
121 Diving birds
122 Anglo-Saxon letters
123 Depend
124 Design for a fresco
125 Native of Laos

DOWN

1 Gray or night
2 Famous chemist
3 Recent
4 French vineyard
5 Lana or Nat
6 Danish measure
7 Star in Cygnus
8 Cabin material
9 Make possible
10 Entertains
11 Moderating
12 Raise —— (cause swelling)
13 Mil. title
14 "—— goes by"
15 Fish tanks
16 Reform
17 Brando's dance
18 Prefix for a poison
24 —— Creed
25 Card game
31 —— of the century
33 Of a group of Jewish scholars
35 Comedian Johnson
36 —— Grey Chaplin
37 Lunar-year word
38 What a certain answer does
39 Dr. Jonas
41 Old coin of Europe
44 Thrice: Prefix
46 Heaped
48 Secular
49 Agile
51 *Chemical* alkaloid
52 Makes, as a putt
54 Congratulates
58 Namely
60 Late film idol
62 Nose about
64 Midcast V.I.P.
66 Nodules
68 Engravers' tools
69 Yoga position
70 Fleeting night data
71 Gumbo
72 Attired
75 Asian part
78 Red ——
80 Predecessor of la
81 *Hospices*
83 Tunisian port
85 Punjab river
86 Maison —— (French jail)
88 Stone pillars
90 Acupuncture gear
92 Sunday-paper section
96 Tear: Sp.
98 Snare
100 Surrender symbols
101 Semantic unit
102 Like hiremen or galleys
103 Director Walsh
104 Type of berry
108 Sludge
110 —— majesty
111 Reveling cry
112 Peddle
113 Actual being
116 Wash. Sq. campus
117 Fuss

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	I	G	H		P	I	A	R	A		A	B	B	O	T		A	S	H
M	A	O	R	I		A	L	I	B	I		F	I	L	A	R	E		A	C	I	D	O	R
E	R	I	N	C	T		B	I	R	D		T	I	A	B	I	E	S	C	R	A	P	E	S
L	E	I	A	N	D	E	R		S	A	L	I	T		B	I	Y	I	E		I	C	E	R	S
		U	N	I	T		H	E	A	T			S	T	E	R								
	D	O	R	P		R	C	A		P	A	R	I	C		A	N	E	A	I	R	S		
F	U	R	O	R		W	O	R	M		E	X	C	I	L	A		W	A	T	T	I	O	N	S
O	R	B	I		I	D	E	S	T		E	T	I	A	N	A		E	L	I	A	N		
P	R	E	I	N	E	D		S	N	E	E	S		V	I	A	L	E		S	A	I	K	I
S	I	A	N		C	E	E		S	I	E	L	I	F		T	I	L	L	I	E	R		N	I	P
	T	A	E	L	S			P	E	T		R	E	O		I	M	A	G	E	S				
	S	A	S	I	S		T	E	C	I	N			O	R	G	S		I	G	O	R			
S	P	L	A	S	H		B	Y	E		A	M	P			T	I	N	E	D				
I	O	N			S	T	R	A	W		M	A	I	M		A	D	E		O	C	I	A	
N	O	U	S		T	R	O	N		L	O	R	I	C	A		G	O	E	S		F	A	R	
E	U	R	O	D		E	R	A	S	E		M	A	N	I	S	E		N	E	W	L	Y	
W	E	S	T	E	R	N	S	T	A	T	I	E		L	I	E	D		T	R	A	I	L	A
	D	I	E	S	P	O	T		E	W	I	R		F	I	A	N			P	I	A	R	A
		U	T	E	S			N	A	I	Z	I		D	I	A	D	A						
E	R	A	T	O		T	I	S	E		T	U	B	I	S		G	O	N	D	O	L	I	A
B	I	T	T	E	R	S	W	E	E	T	C	H		N	E	I	D	L	I	C	A	S	E	S
A	R	E	A	S		A	L	L	I	C	E		T	R	I	E	N	E		E	V	E	N	S
R	E	S	T		C	I	E	R	E	S			S	P	A	T		S	Y	S	I	T			

DOWN

31 —— of the century
33 Of a group of Jewish scholars
35 Comedian Johnson
36 —— Grey Chaplin
37 Lunar-year word
38 What a certain answer does
39 Dr. Jonas
41 Old coin of Europe
44 Thrice: Prefix
46 Heaped
48 Secular
49 Agile
51 *Chemical* alkaloid
52 Makes, as a putt
54 Congratulates
58 Namely
60 Late film idol
62 Nose about
64 Midcast V.I.P.
66 Nodules
68 Engravers' tools
69 Yoga position
70 Fleeting-night data
71 Gumbo
72 Attired
75 Asian part
78 Red ——
80 Predecessor of la
81 *Hospices*
83 Tunisian port
85 Punjab river
86 Maison —— (French jail)
88 Stone pillars
90 Acupuncture gear
92 Sunday-paper section
96 Tear: Sp.
98 Snare
100 Surrender symbols
101 Semantic unit
102 Like hiremen or galleys
103 Director Walsh
104 Type of berry
108 Sludge
110 —— majesty
111 Reveling cry
112 Peddle
113 Actual being
116 Wash. Sq. campus
117 Fuss

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Stormy
ANKARA	29	84	Fair
ATHENS	35	95	Fair
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	30	86	Fair
BERLIN	25	77	Rain
BRUSSELS	28	82	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	29	84	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	34	93	Fair
DUBLIN	18	64	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Foggy
FLORENCE	33	91	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	30	86	Cloudy
HELSINKI	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	31	88	Fair
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Fair
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	19	65	Cloudy
MADRID	27	81	Fair
MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
MONTREAL	28	82	Sunny
MOSCOW	21	70	Cloudy
MUNICH	25	77	Cloudy
NEW YORK	27	80	Sunny
NICE	27	80	Cloudy
OSLO	21	70	Cloudy
PARIS	21	70	Rain
PRAGUE	26	79	Cloudy
ROME	31	88	Fair
SOFIA	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Cloudy
TEHRAN	30	86	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
TUNIS	40	104	Fair
VENICE	29	84	Cloudy
VIENNA	26	79	Stormy
WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	85	Cloudy
ZURICH	17	63	Stormy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

SAM RAYBURN

A Biography

By Alfred Steinberg. New York: Hawthorn Books. 448 pp. Illustrated. $15.

Reviewed by Ronnie Dugger

ALTHOUGH somewhat too adulatory on the whole this is a good biography; in places it is extremely interesting. The writing is unremarkable, but the subject remarkable. The industrious Alfred Steinberg, the author of numerous political books, has given us a useful and informative study of an honest politician who in his prime was a great battler against the corporations and friend of the poor.

Sam Rayburn was born in 1882, the eighth child of a Baptist farm family living crowded together into two rooms. As a boy he washed up in an old washpan and dried himself with a sack towel; when he graduated from college he had only one suit, frayed at the elbows. Yet he served as speaker of the House of Representatives longer than anyone in history.

His membership in Congress ran from 1913 to his death in 1961, and his accomplishments were historic. Under Woodrow Wilson he originated federal regulation of railroad stock issues and a program of life insurance for soldiers that became the basis for GI insurance in World War II. In those early years he opposed the child labor law, national minimum wage and high federal spending, and he wanted to "deport a lot of European trash we have accumulated," but by the time of the New Deal he was an all-out economic liberal, fighting the "interests." He did the great work of his life during the first three Roosevelt years, sponsoring and passing laws prohibiting *holding companies from owning* railroads, curbing the sale of worthless securities, regulating the stock exchange and interstate buses and trucks and electrifying the farms through cooperatives. In 1935 he conducted the Capitol's big show on the manipulation of utility companies by pyramid holding-companies, and another reform ensued.

Sometimes condemned in the thirties as a socialist, Rayburn was not. He opposed government operation of the railroads, telephone, telegraph, or other businesses. In the midst of the New Deal he even helped prevent federal regulation of oil production. It is characteristic of Steinberg's biography that he gives us all these facts about Rayburn's career without discussing the question of whether regulationism has been a sufficient means of social control.

Steinberg's portrait of Rayburn as a person is affecting. A stumpy man with a shiny bald head, Rayburn usually dressed in black or dark blue tailor-made suits, narrow black shoes always highly polished, "and in his somber, immaculate attire, he looked like a capable undertaker."

Gavel in hand, however, he was a boss. He used his power to increase his power. "I saw that all my friends got the good appointments," he said, "and that those who voted against me for speaker got none." His rule, "To get along, go along," had to mean what it said, despite Steinberg's attempt to mitigate it. Controlling legislation through the Rules and the Ways and Means Committees, using his power of recognition to stifle his opponents, glaring people down, banging his gavel to end things his way, he ran the House himself. Steinberg regards him as the greatest of the speakers, but I do not think bossism can be greatness.

Steinberg lets Rayburn off without real evaluation of his part in the rise of the anti-Communist militarism that came to awful fruition in Vietnam. The author also seeks to explain away Rayburn's sponsorship of Lyndon Johnson for president in the late fifties when Johnson was clearly the most conservative leading candidate among the Democrats. Rayburn did not know of Johnson's financial maneuvers, Steinberg tells us, and anyway "Johnson was like a wild son, beyond parental control, but still a son no matter what he did." Yet even this dubious rationale cannot explain Rayburn's partnership with Johnson in appeasing Eisenhower instead of developing issues for the Democratic presidential candidates. The old man was tired; he faltered as he aged.

This book contains some historical inaccuracies, indicative of an occasional tendency to rough things in a little too hastily, and this should give the reader caution.

Ronnie Dugger, author of "Our Invaded Universities" published last year, is completing a life and times of Lyndon Johnson.

© The New York Times.

Albi Festival

The Albi Music Festival opens July 25 in that city's cathedral with a performance of Handel's "Messiah" conducted by Roger Norrington and continues to Aug. 12, with programs including an evening devoted to Olivier Messiaen, the complete Mozart concertos for wind instruments by the Ensemble Instrumental de France under Jean-Pierre Wallez, a double bill of Cimarosa's "Il Maestro di Cappello" and Dalvergne's "La Coquette Trompee," and programs devoted to Ravel and Monteverdi.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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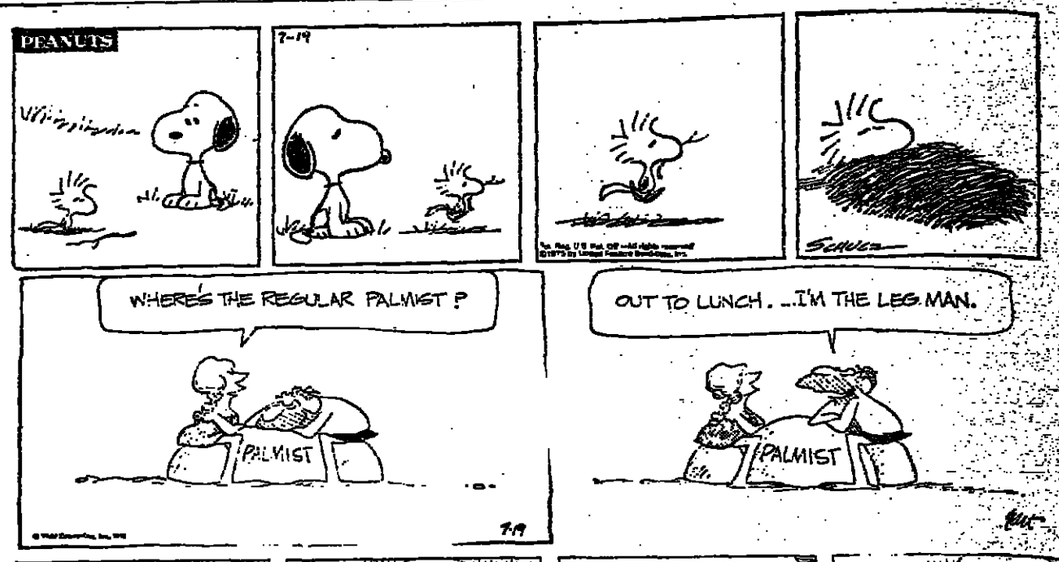
July 18, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.17
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$7.74
(w) Apollo (Temasek) Sa. Pr.	SF14.92
(w) Austral. Select. Fd.	$2.35
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF107.10
— (d) Conbar	SF749
— (d) Grobar	SF571
— (d) Stockbar	SF653
(w) Bruntrust	$13.93
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd	$12.12
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	$5.10
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$7.09
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.76
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.07
(d) Capital Rentrusts	LF1 021
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$772.14
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l Cert.	$7.56
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l Certs.	$11.39
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$5.42
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canac	SF570
— (d) C.S. Bond-Certs	SF75.00
— (d) C.S. Pond-Invest	SF70.75
— (d) Energievalor	SF79.00
— (d) Unive	SF102
— (d) Europavalor	SF125.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.51
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$8.26
(w) D.G.C.	$13.04
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$8.82
(d) Delta Multifund	$1.12
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9,450
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.24
(w) Dr Intercn. Inv. Fd.	$12.30
(w) Europe Obligations	LF905
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (w) Concentra	DM121.90
— (w) Int'l Rentafonds	DM12.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Fountain	$7.00
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$15.64
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$25.57
— (w) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.37
(d) Fidecri	BF945
(w) First Investm. Fd.	$130.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.14
(d) First Pacific City Fund	$20.77
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$38.79
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$56.49
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.02
(w) Foncipex Issue Pr.	SF1,354
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF97.38
(d) Fondital SI	$10.51
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.49
(d) Fund of N.Y. Inc. (i)	$9.60
(w) Futuro Australia Fd.	Aus.$6.32
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.77
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$25.23
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.30
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$1.79
(w) Hauptmann Holdgs. NV.	$3 280.65
(i) H.O.I.T. Robet	$25.86
(d) Icofund	$10.36
(d) Interfit	SF80.75
(d) Interfund S.A.	$7.74
(w) Intermarkets Fund	$206.71
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$25.97
(d) Int'l Preferred Ltd.	Can $4.48
(w) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.23
(w) Internat'l Int'l Fd S.A.	$9.58
(d) Investa Atlantique	$7.79
(d) Investacorp S.A. Fund	$9.05
(d) Investorma Int. Fd S.A.	$ 26
(w) Japan Growth Fund	$14.95
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$26.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$10.04
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (w) Jardine Pac. Trust	$45.70
— (w) Jardine Japan Fund	$21.45
— (w) Jardine Selection NV.	$10.33
(d) EB Income Fund	LF1,673
(d) Eleinwort Benson Int'l F	$10.76
(w) Eleinwort Benn. Jap. F.	$13.16
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$27.34
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+ (w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF103.50
+ (w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF370.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.44
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.02
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.93
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.56
(w) N.A.M.F.	$67.62
(w) Nippon Fund	$26.24
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.68
(r) Pegasus Int'l	$7.24
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.95
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,940
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF1,616
(d) Rentitrust	LF432
(d) Safe Fund	$4.76
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.56
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF50.20
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.42
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) C&P Fund	SF14.74
— (r) Crossbar Fund	SF4.45
— (d) I.T.P. Fund N.V.	$7.80
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM91.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Fartos Sw. R. Est.	SF1,428
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,971
(d) Soros Fund	$165.60
(w) Star Fund	$5.54
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF459
— (d) Intervalor	SF85
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF274.15
— (d) Swissvalor Ren. Ser.	SF104.50
— (d) Unit Bond Select	SF81.25
— (d) Universal Fund	SF39.70
(w) Talent Global Fund	$9.56
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$22.93
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y.	$21.44
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.84
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. Dist.	$1.75
+ (r) Do Accumulation	$1.81
+ (r) 5-Way Fund Int'l.	$2.75
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF31.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF31.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF71.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF119.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF58.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF69.00
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF13.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF370.50
— (d) Safit Sectn Afr Sh.	SF500.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est.	SF117.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM17.60
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.85
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.50
— (d) Universal F.	DM6.50
(w) United Cap Inv Fd	$2.79
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$15.75
(w) Western Growth Fd	$6.36
(w) Western Home Fund	$1,295.87
(w) West Properties N.V.	$1,452.62
(d) World Fidelity Tech Fd.	$412.50
(w) Worldwide Securities	$75.57
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,601.10

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

PEANUTS

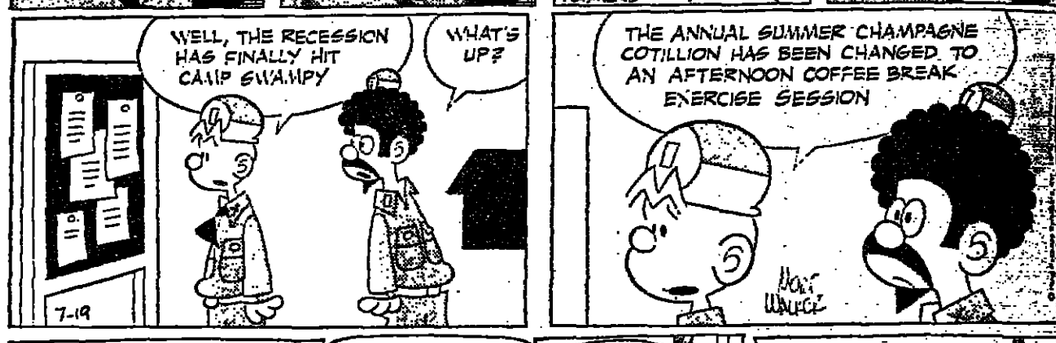


B.C.

BLONDIE



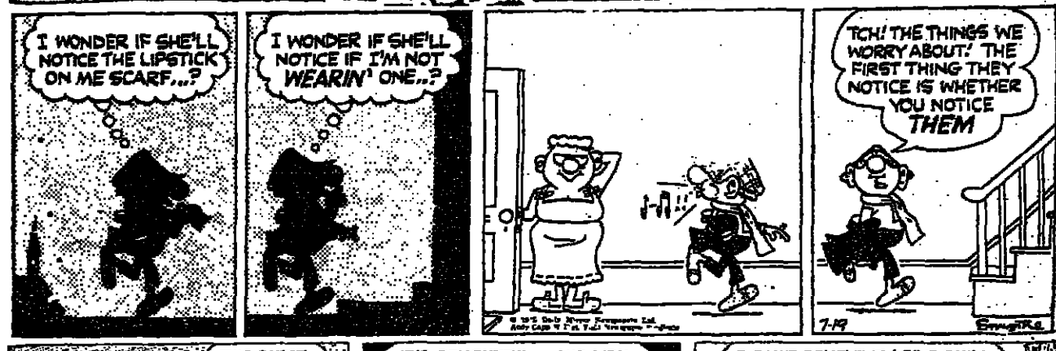
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

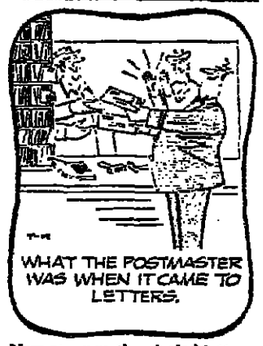
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TAMID

GIERT

SOUPOR

CUPSAM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SORRY PLUSH FINALE BURLAP

Answer: *The rallying cry at the hung paramount* — "PRESS ON!"

DENNIS THE MENACE



Angels Win, 6-1

Brewers Lose to Figueroa's 4-Hitter

WAUKEE, July 18 (UPI).—
gueroa hurled a four-hitter
Dave Chalk and Morris
drove in five runs be-
them yesterday to lead the
nia Angels to a 6-1 victory
ne Milwaukee Brewers.
only hits off Figueroa were
l Porter's home run in the
and singles by Bobby
n, in the third and eighth,
eorge Scott in the fourth.
oa, now 8-5, walked three
ruck out six.
k hit a two-run homer in
th to break a 1-1 tie. The
had tied the score earlier
inning when Mickey Rivers
with a single and Dave
followed with a double.
Colborn then retired Joe
l and Lee Stanton, but
hit his first home run of the
just inside the leftfield
Saddle Colborn with his
loss against four victories.

In the seventh, Nettles hit a two-run single after reliever Bill Castro hit both Ellie Rodriguez and Mike Miley and threw wild *on Jerry Remy's sacrifice to load* the bases.

In the eighth, relief pitcher Tom Hausman walked Nettles with the bases loaded to score John Doherty with the final Angel run.

A's 6, Indians 3

At Cleveland, second-inning solo homers by Reggie Jackson and Sal Bando, plus a three-run rally in the third inning, powered Oakland to a 6-3 victory over the Indians.

After spotting the Indians a 2-0 lead in the first inning, the A's tied the score on Jackson's 19th homer and Bando's seventh and chased Cleveland starter Eric Raich with the three-run outburst in the third.

Red Sox 8, Royals 3

At Boston, Cecil Cooper doubled, tripled and homered, driving in four runs, as the Red Sox beat Kansas City, 8-3, for their eighth straight victory.

The American League-East leaders staked Luis Tiant to a 6-0 lead after five innings and the veteran right-hander survived a three-run seventh to gain his 13th victory in 21 decisions. He allowed only five hits and walked five.

Cooper, hitting in his seventh straight game, gave Boston a 1-0 lead with a 400-foot homer to centerfield in the second inning. In the fourth, Cooper reached on a bloop double and scored on Carlton Fisk's single.

Orioles 6, Twins 3

At Baltimore, Elrod Hendricks hit a three-run homer with two out in the bottom of the 12th inning off reliever Bill Campbell to give the Orioles a 6-3 victory over Minnesota.

Hendricks's fourth homer of the year made Grant Jackson, 3-2, who came in for Mike Torrez in the 11th inning, the winning pitcher and followed a walk to Bob Grich and a single by Tommy Davis.

White Sox 4, Tigers 0
Tigers 9, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Aurelio Rodriguez batted in four runs with a single and a double to back up Lerrin Lagrow's seven-hit pitching in a 9-1 victory for Detroit over the White Sox for a doubleheader *split after Wilbur Wood pitched* his third career two-hitter to win the opening game, 4-0.

Rodriguez singled off Dan Osborn, after the Sox pitcher had walked the bases full, to drive in two runs in the third and doubled off Bill Gogolewski in the fifth after a walk to Willie Horton and Jorge Orta's error put John Wockenfuss on base.

In the opener Wood, who has never had a no-hitter or one-hitter, gave up a third-inning single to Ron Leflore and an eighth-inning single to Jack Pierce to win his fourth game in the last six decisions. It was his second consecutive shutout.

Rangers 7, Yankees 2

At Arlington, Jeff Burroughs drove in three runs with a double and a sacrifice fly to help Texas defeat New York, 7-2.

Ferguson Jenkins, who shut out the Yankees in New York a week ago to give the Rangers their last victory, allowed three hits in running his record to 11-10. Both New York runs were unearned.

Pat Dobson, 9-9, was touched for three first-inning runs. Cesar Tovar and Dave Moates, who was called up from Spokane yesterday, singled and Burroughs doubled home both runners. Mike Hargrove then singled in Burroughs.

Cardinals 1, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Ted Simmons doubled in the ninth inning to score Bake McBride with the only run of the game as St. Louis defeated the Giants 1-0.

Al Hrabosky, who took over from John Denny in the eighth inning, scored his sixth victory against two losses. Losing pitcher Jim Barr shut out the cards on four hits until the ninth inning. Lou Brock led off the ninth with a single and was forced at second on an attempted sacrifice by McBride.

Expos 3, Reds 0

At Montreal, Pepe Mangual and rookie Pete MacKanin each hit a solo homer as the Expos stopped Cincinnati's 10-game winning streak by blanking the Reds, 3-0.

Mangual hit his eighth homer in the first inning off Jack Billingham, who was looking for his 11th victory of the season. MacKanin's fifth-inning homer, also off Billingham, who lost his fourth game, gave Montreal a 2-0 lead. In the sixth inning, rookie Gary Carter walked and scored following singles by Barry Foote and Larry Parrish.

Pirates 5, Dodgers 2

At Los Angeles, torrid-hitting *Dave Parker homered twice to* extend his batting streak to 14 games and Willie Stargell added a solo blast as Pittsburgh defeated the Dodgers, 5-2.

Benefitting from the Pirates' long-ball attack was Bruce Kison, who allowed six hits in 8 2-3 innings. The right-hander struck out three and allowed a walk to raise his record to 9-4 with the ninth-inning relief help of Dave Giusti.

All three of the homers came off Andy Messersmith, 12-7, who failed for the fourth start in a row to win his 13th game.

Cubs 8, Padres 5

At San Diego, Manny Trillo drove in three runs, two of them with a bases-loaded single in the third inning, and Rick Reuschel won his sixth game as Chicago trimmed the Padres, 6-5.

The victory was Reuschel's sixth in 16 decisions with Darold Knowles coming on in the ninth. Brent Strom, trying for his third straight victory and sixth in seven decisions, didn't get beyond the third inning and was charged with his third loss. He has won five.

Mets 4, Braves 3

At New York, Joe Torre's eighth-inning homer broke a 3-3 tie to give the Mets a 4-3 victory over Atlanta.

Torre led off the inning with his third homer of the year off losing pitcher Tom House, now 3-3, who hadn't given up a run in 28 consecutive innings.

Clarence Gaston paced the Braves to a 3-0 lead with a homer and a double. He led off the fourth with his sixth homer of the year, and in the sixth inning followed a leadoff double by Earl Williams with his own two-base hit for the second Atlanta run. He went to third on Larvell Blanks's infield hit but was thrown out at the plate on Vic Correll's grounder to short.

Phillies 6, Astros 5

At Philadelphia, Larry Bowa singled to open the 11th inning and went all the way to score the winning run when Larry Milbourne threw wildly with Jay Johnstone's sacrifice bunt to give the Phillies a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Doug Rader fielded the bunt and threw to Milbourne at first to retire Johnstone and Bowa took off for the unguarded third base and continued home when Milbourne's throw went into leftfield.

How Kuhn Was Revived

By Dave Anderson

W YORK, July 17 (NYT).—Although he
the impression that even his undershirt
uffed, Bowie Kuhn deserved to continue as
commissioner of baseball more than Charles
y deserved to be hailed as his assassin. In
nd, that is why Bowie Kuhn rose from the
yesterday.

hn is an adequate commissioner at best.
likes to think of himself as the commissioner
the fans and the players as well as the
rs" *but he's not the type to sit in the*
hers or to spit in the dugout.
o pompous.

likes to think of himself as a disciplinarian
e suspended George Steinbrenner, the owner
e New York Yankees, for only two years
a conviction on illegal contributions to
ical campaigns and he didn't even divest
brenner of his Yankee stock; he suspend-
Denny McLain, once a 31-game winner for
Detroit Tigers, for only half the 1970 season
bookmaking activities and associations" with
lers.
o lenient.

Slow Reaction

likes to think of himself as a torch of
rity but when the Atlanta Braves hoped
ench Henry Aaron during the opening
s in Cincinnati last year in order to assure
his 714th and 715th home runs would occur
tlanta, he didn't react until provoked by
lines.
o slow.

likes to think of himself as having been
usader for a black manager but when the
eland Indians selected Frank Robinson, their
tive vice-president, Ted Bonda, commented,
urging of the commissioner meant zilch
ur thinking."
o presumptuous.
t compared to Charles Finley, the com-
ioner is a model of decency, of integrity, of
nity. And that's why Kuhn will be the
nissioner through the 1983 season. Who
d want to be the commissioner in 1984
ar?

his conspiracy to assassinate Kuhn with
llot, Finley displayed the characteristics that
endeared him to virtually nobody. The
characteristics that Kuhn knows so well.

Various Transgressions

recent years, Kuhn has put the owner of
Oakland A's on probation and has fined him
least $10,000 for various transgressions—
0 when Finley tried to place Mike Andrews
he inactive list for "medical" reasons after
second baseman committed two errors in
A's loss of the second game of the 1973
ld Series; $1,000 for a public announcement
the A's had been refused permission to
Manny Trillo, another second baseman;
0 for taking it upon himself to turn on
lights at Oakland Coliseum before the last
e ninth inning in that second World Series
e; $2,500 when Finley awarded bonuses to
e *A's in 1972 against baseball law;* $500
Finley publicly disagreed with the com-
ioner's intervention in the Vida Blue hold-
in 1972.

each case, Finley seethed. That was
al. Many who demand authority over others
tolerate it over themselves.

In his vindictiveness, Finley hoped to organize enough votes to oust Kuhn. He needed three henchmen. He had one in Jerry Hoffberger, the owner of the Baltimore Orioles, with a valid gripe against the commissioner for meddling in his recent negotiations to sell that franchise.

Hoffberger was dealing with Bill Veeck, the showman, for $12 million, but the commissioner proposed another buyer, Edward Cole, the former president of General Motors, who was offering $12.6 million. Kuhn obviously preferred the corporate type to the circus type, to baseball's *detriment and to Hoffberger's annoyance.*

Appeared Finished

Finley also convinced the Yankees, presumably through Steinbrenner's disenchantment with the commissioner, and the Texas Rangers to join his plot. Wednesday night, Kuhn appeared to be dead.

But by yesterday, the Yankees and the Rangers had been persuaded to abandon Finley's conspiracy. Kuhn was alive and well, and re-elected to a seven-year term, beginning next year.

"The Yankees," says an American League source, "were concerned that they would be accused of vindictiveness over the Steinbrenner situation. And the Rangers realized that keeping Bowie was in the best interests of the game. If the commissioner were ousted, there would be havoc."

If the commissioner were ousted, Finley would be the most powerful man in baseball. That *indeed would be havoc.*

By the time Kuhn's next term expires, the major league owners presumably will have changed their voting rules. Four owners now can block the will of 20 owners in choosing a commissioner, meaning a candidate needs 87 per cent of the vote.

"If that were the case in our national elections," says a major league executive, "we'd never have a president."

Significantly, the National League owners remained solidly behind Kuhn throughout the debate. That also was typical. Kuhn once was the National League's attorney.

O'Malley's Man

Two years ago, the commissioner refused to cast the deciding vote on interleague competition, thereby providing the National League with a victory in its campaign against interleague play. Kuhn is whispered to be Walter O'Malley's man.

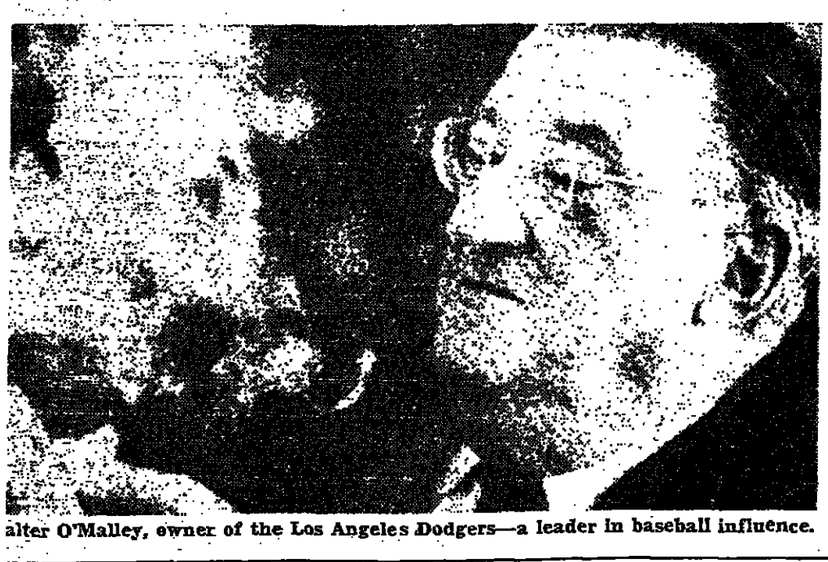
The owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers leads the major leagues in cigar-holders and influence. O'Malley maneuvered to delay the vote on Kuhn until the Yankees and the Rangers could be spoken to. O'Malley is very good at maneuvering. Once, when O'Malley was giving a deposition in the State of Wisconsin's litigation to prevent the Braves from leaving Milwaukee for Atlanta, Kuhn was at his side as the National League attorney.

"I get platitudes" an attorney for the state of Wisconsin complained. "I don't get answers."

O'Malley puffed on his white cigar-holder and smiled, his eyes twinkling behind his glasses.

"I'd like to get that grin on the record," the attorney for the state of Wisconsin said, annoyed.

O'Malley smiled. And yesterday, with Kuhn still in power, O'Malley smiled again.



alter O'Malley, owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers—a leader in baseball influence.

Thursday's Line Scores

National League

.....	023	000	100	—6	9	2
.....	020	000	012	—5	11	0

hel. Knowles (5) and Hundley; Spilner (3), Frisella (8) and W—Reuschel (6-10). L—Strom HR—Monday (10th), Hundley

rgh	011	001	020	—5	8	1
geles	000	100	001	—2	6	0

. Giusti (9) and Dyer; Messer-Marshal (7) and Yeager. W—18-4). L—Messersmith (12-7). arker 2 (16th and 17th), Stargell

n	006	001	000	00	5	0
lphia.	012	200	000	01	6	13

erzny, Niekro (4), Granger (9) ohnson, Carlton, Schueler (8), w (11) and McCarver, Boone (8). Grow (6-6). L—Forsch (3-7). hmidt (17th). McCarver (18th).

.....	000	102	000	—3	10	1
ork	000	003	012	—4	13	1

ro, Rouse (7), and Correll; Koos-Sanders (6), Baldwin (7) and W—Baldwin. L—Rouse (3-3). arson (16th), Staub (11th), King 16th), Torre (3d).

Cincinnati	000	000	000	—0	7	0
Montreal	100	011	00x	—3	6	0

Billingham, C. Carroll (7) and Bench; Rogers, Murray (7) and Foote. W—Rogers (6-7). L—Billingham (10-11). HR—Mangual (8th), Mackanin (5th).

St. Louis	000	000	001	—1	6	2
San Francisco ..	000	000	000	—0	9	2

Denny, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons; Barr (8-8) and Sadek. W—Hrabosky (6-2).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California	000	003	210	—6	11	0
Milwaukee	010	000	000	—1	4	2

Figueroa (9-5) and Rodriguez, Hampton (6); Colborn, Castro (6), Hausman (7), Austin (8) and Porter. L—Colborn (4-6). HR—Chalk (15th), Porter (18th).

First Game

Detroit	000	000	001	—0	2	1
Chicago	004	000	00x	—4	5	0

Lolich (10-7) and Freehan; Wood (8-13) and Downing.

Second Game

Detroit	202	105	001	—9	9	0
Chicago	100	000	000	—1	2	3

Lagrow (7-5) and Wockenfuss, Osteen, Osborn (1), Gogolewski (5) and Varney. L—Osteen (5-7).

Oakland	023	100	000	—6	8	0
Cleveland	201	000	000	—3	5	0

Holtzman, Todd (6), Lindblad (9) and Tenace; Raich, Brown (5) and Ellis. W—Holtzman (12-7). L—Raich (8-4). HR—Jackson (19th), Bando (11th).

Kansas City	000	000	300	—3	5	2
Boston	010	140	20x	—8	12	0

Fitzmorris, Splittorff (5), McDaniel (7), Bird (8) and Martinez; Tiant (13-5) and Fisk. L—Fitzmorris (9-7). HR—Cooper (15th), Burleson (4th), Mayberry (18th).

Minnesota	003	000	000	000	—3	9	2
Baltimore	010	000	002	00x	—6	10	1

Blyleven, Campbell (11) and Borgmann; Torrez, Jackson and Duncan. Hendricks (10). W—Jackson (3-2). L—Campbell (2-5). HR—Ford (12th), May (13th), Hendricks (14th).

New York	000	000	002	—2	3	1
Texas	320	001	10x	—7	10	2

Dobson, Lyle (2), Martinez (7), Todrow (8) and Munson, Jenkins (11-10). L—Dobson (9-9).

Thévenet Retains His Cycling Lead

MELUN, France, July 18 (UPI).—Italian Giacinto Santambroggio coasted to victory in the 30th stage of the Tour de France cycle race today as overall leader Bernard Thévenet of France and Eddy Merckx of Belgium finished well back to remain three minutes apart in the standings.

The stage—the tour's second longest at 256 kilometers—virtually sealed the 27-year-old Thevenet's overall victory when the marathon ends Sunday on the Avenue des Champs Elysées in Paris. Merckx, suffering from a fractured jaw and leg injuries received in a fall Tuesday, now has only 383.35 kilometers left in which to make up the Frenchman's 3:03-minute lead.

"Against a Thévenet who is running so strong, there is probably nothing I can do," the 30-year-old Belgian defending champion said.

Merckx finished 47th in the stage while Thévenet was 57th. Both clocked the same times of 7:40:13 hours. Belgian Rik van Linden outsprinted the pack to finish second to Santambroggio.

Santambroggio broke away from the pack along with French rider Roger Legeay about 30 kilometers from the finish. He then left Legeay behind and built up a 1:10-minute lead over the pack with about 10 kilometers to go.

The rest of the pack arrived 25 seconds later with sprint ace van Linden nipping Dutchman Gerben Karstens. Briton Barry Hoban, Belgian Walter Godefroot and Frenchman Robert Mintkewicz.



AP

Martin Rodriguez of Colombia (left) jokes with leader Bernard Thévenet yesterday.

Tour de France Makes a Healthy Comeback

By John Vinocur

PARIS, July 18 (AP).—This is the year that the Tour de France, the three-week pilgrimage through bicycling's holy land, made its comeback.

It is still predictable, drenched in promotional tie-ups and out of the rhythm of the times, but many of the nasty things that had been said about the tour—which winds up Sunday afternoon on the Champs Elysées—disappeared.

Many Frenchmen found some of their roots again in following the 3,997-kilometer race. There were emotions and human suffering against a reassuring backdrop that is more basic cultural heritage here than Molière or Racine. For the first time in many memories, people were talking about the tour in bars and in the Métro.

"I thought sure as hell that Merckx would get him on the downhill," a printer said to no one in particular in a café. None of those three deep at the counter had to be updated. He was talking about Eddy Merckx, the Belgian world champion trying for his sixth tour victory, who failed to catch the French leader, Bernard Thévenet.

"It's the best race in years," said a journalist dragged from town to town for nearly three weeks with the cyclists. "There were millions of people out on the roads. Some of them had to get up at 5 a.m. to reach some of the places on the mountains where cars couldn't get to. It was incredible."

The race began at Charleroi, Belgium, with daily legs of about 200 kilometers, or time trials in which the riders race the clock. There were 140 cyclists at the start.

Good Hill Climber

Merckx, 30, saving his strength at first, took command on the sixth leg, but was soon challenged by Thévenet, 27. Thévenet is a remarkable hill climber and it was in the Alps that he overtook Merckx.

Merckx, meanwhile, was running into deep trouble. An onlooker punched him in the stomach on one uphill stretch. A day later, on a leg where his great skill as a downhiller was expected to help him close the gap, Merckx fell. After the race, doctors said he had broken his jaw and should drop out of his own safety.

The Belgian, whose image is one of a dour, mechanical competitor, had a rare moment of overt emotion and spat through his swollen lips: "No doctor can tell me to quit. I'm in the race."

At the same time, the French were finding a hero in Thévenet, just the kind they like. He is a country boy from the Charolais beef country whose father watches the races on television in his living room.

Thévenet's performance, the first time a Frenchman figured to win the tour since 1967, explained a lot of the enthusiasm. He took over the lead on his father's birthday, pushing the French press into paroxysms of sentimentality, then firmly established himself as the likely *winner on Bastille Day,* which brought an equally strong chauvinistic outburst.

While there were prayers for *Thévenet in the churches throughout* Burgundy, King Baudouin of Belgium was telephoning Merckx to inquire about his injury.

Commercial Setting

All of this was being played out on a vast commercial set in which every inch of the cyclists' jerseys are covered with company advertising, every bonus lap is sponsored by a mineral water or tire company, every shoelace or maintenance car is covered with a brand name.

Since most of Western Europe watches parts of the Tour de France every day on television, millions in free advertising time is involved.

The tour winner—Thévenet seems unbeatable—gets a series of cash awards for victories in the stages, but much of that money goes to his teammates, who serve much like blocking backs in the packs of cyclists.

Although the total prizes go over 800,000 francs ($200,000), the winner depends mostly on endorsements and personal appear*ances for his income.*

Sunday's final leg is a novelty. The city of Paris is opening its streets to the 90 remaining cyclists and they will go 27 times around a four-mile circuit.

The route takes them up the Champs Elysées, around the Arc de Triomphe, back down the Champs past the Place de la Concorde and the Tuileries, and then over the same circuit again and again.

A sure sign that the tour has made a comeback is that there will be a politician at the finish line for the first time since before Charles de Gaulle, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will be there, ready to hand over the yellow jersey symbolizing victory.

Hill, 46, Says 'I'm Getting Old'

Gentleman of Auto Racing Retires

By Bernard Kirsch

SILVERSTONE, England, July 18 (IHT).—Graham Hill, OBE, didn't give one of his mischievous winks today when asked when he would finally retire. Instead, he said, "I finally retire."

The announcement from the well-decorated auto driver had *been expected during the past six* years, since the stately Englishman had his legs smashed in one of the more than 700 international races in which he drove. But until today, whenever the question of calling it quits arose, Hill would say that he is still enjoying the sport, or would give an all-knowing wink which meant he preferred to avoid the too-often asked question.

Hill, 46, said today he still enjoys auto racing: it is a sport that has earned him an award from the government making him an Officer of the Order of the British Empire for "his meritorious service toward auto *racing," and has made him a* friend of English royalty. It also has made him a rich man and a national figure.

Hill, a debonair man with a thick mustache, a sing-song voice and bowed legs as the result of his accident, waited until the grand prix circuit returned to home grounds before he announced his going away. His goodbye speech was made at a chalet after the final practice session for the British Grand Prix, which goes on tomorrow at the Silverstone Circuit.

He said that he was quitting as a driver "because I'm getting old," but added that he would *still be going to all the grand* prix races to follow a couple of cars which he built last year.

Although he hasn't had success *yet as a constructor,* Hill has been on and off the first man of racing for the last 15 years. He is the only driver to win racing's three most sought-after titles—the grand prix driver's championship (which he won twice) the 24 Hours of Le Mans (which he won at age 43) and the Indianapolis 500 (which he won in 1966 in his first try).



AP

Graham Hill

The Englishman joined the auto world in the early 1950s, when the sport was dominated by English *cars and English drivers. He work*ed his way from a mechanic's role to a place behind the steering wheel in 1954 and won his first driver's title in 1962, driving a BRM, and also the first of five victories in the Monaco Grand Prix. He later rejoined the Lotus team as the No. 2 driver behind Jimmy Clarke, whose reign as the king of the sport ended in a fatal accident in 1967.

A year later, Hill again won the title, and in 1969, driving in the U.S. Grand Prix at Watkins Glen, N.Y., he banged into a guard rail *and spent nearly a year recovering* from his bone breaks and burns.

But the man who had seen many of his friends killed on the circuit continued on, constantly fighting for added safety on the track. In 1972, he became president of the Grand Prix Drivers Association, the drivers' union, after the former president, Jo Bonnier, was killed in an accident *at Le Mans.*

Since last season, Hill has been plodding along in his own car—the Hill. He has almost always finished far back in the field, or didn't finish at all, and when asked whether it was the driver's fault or the car's, Hill would wink and go off and tell some stories to his friends.

Hill's two cars today qualified *for the British Grand Prix, but* also will be sitting far back on the starting grid in the field of 26. The pole position was won by Welshman Tom Pryce, in a Shadow. The second fastest time was by Niki Lauda, in a Ferrari. Lauda, with 47 points, leads the standings by 22 and a victory here in the 10th of 15 grand prix races would virtually clinch the title for him.

Tanner Moves Up In Chicago Tennis

CHICAGO, July 18 (AP).—*Top-seeded Roscoe Tanner spoil*ed Billy Martin's hometown professional debut, 6-1, 6-7, 6-3, in yesterday's feature match of the *$750,000 Chicago International* Tennis championships.

Tanner goes on to the quarterfinals, where his opponent will be Sashi Menon, who beat Bobby Kreiss, 7-6, 6-4.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	51	37	.580	—
New York	45	42	.517	5 1/2
Milwaukee	46	43	.517	5 1/2
Baltimore	42	44	.488	8
Cleveland	40	47	.460	10 1/2
Detroit	40	48	.455	11

Western Division

Oakland	56	32	.636	—
Kansas City ..	47	42	.528	9 1/2
Chicago	41	46	.471	14 1/2
Texas	42	49	.462	15 1/2
California	41	51	.446	17
Minnesota	39	49	.443	17

Thursday's Results

California 6, Milwaukee 1.
Chicago 4, Detroit 0.
Detroit 9, Chicago 1.
Boston 8, Kansas City 3.
Oakland 6, Cleveland 2.
Baltimore 6, Minnesota 3.
Texas 7, New York 2.

Friday's Games

Oakland at Cleveland n
Minnesota at Baltimore n.
Kansas City at Boston, n
California at Milwaukee, n.
New York at Texas, n
Detroit at Chicago, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Pittsburgh	56	35	.629	—
Philadelphia	50	40	.556	6 1/2
New York	44	42	.512	10 1/2
St. Louis	43	44	.494	12
Chicago	43	47	.478	14
Montreal	36	48	.429	17 1/2

Western Division

Cincinnati	61	30	.670	—
Los Angeles	49	42	.538	12 1/2
San Francisco ..	41	46	.471	19
San Diego	41	50	.451	20
Atlanta	38	50	.432	21
Houston	32	60	.348	29

Thursday's Results

New York 4, Atlanta 3
Montreal 2, Cincinnati 0
Philadelphia 6, Houston 5.
Chicago 6, San Diego 5
Pittsburgh 5, Los Angeles 2.
St. Louis 1, San Francisco 0.

Friday's Games

Houston at Philadelphia, n.
Cincinnati at Montreal, n.
Atlanta at New York, n.
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, n.
Chicago at San Diego, n
St. Louis at San Francisco, n.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Carew, Minn. ...	82	308	55	114	.370
Lynn, Bsn ...	80	288	60	95	.330
Hargrove, Texa..	88	292	50	96	.329
Munson, N.Y.	85	322	47	105	.326
Washington, Oak.	84	332	51	104	.313
McRae, K.C.	88	339	42	105	.310
Rose, Minn. ...	62	226	34	70	.310
Yastrzemski, Bsn.	86	312	59	96	.308
Maddox, N.Y. ..	55	218	36	67	.307
Brett, K.C.	87	352	48	106	.301

RUNS—Lynn, Bsn., 60; Yastrzemski, Bsn., 59; Carew, Minn., 55; Hendrick, Cle., 53; Burroughs, Texas, 52.

RUNS BATTED IN—Lynn, Bsn., 71; Horton, Det., 62; Rice, Bsn., 61; L. May, Balt., 60; G. Scott, Mil., 56.

HITS—Carew, Minn., 114; G. Brett, K.C., 106; Munson, N.Y., 105, McRae, K.C., 105; Washington, Oak., 104.

DOUBLES — McRae, K.C., 25; Lynn, Bsn., 23; Yastrzemski, Bsn., 22; Chalk, Cal., 21; Rice, Bsn., 20; Rudi, Oak 20.

TRIPLES — Otis, Chi., 9; Rivers, Cal., 7; Leflore, Det., 6; G. Brett, K.C., 5, Rudi, Oak., 5

HOME RUNS—Bonds, N.Y., 20; R. Jackson, Oak., 18; Mayberry, K.C., 18; Burroughs, Texas, 18; Lynn, Bsn., 16, *Hendrick, Cle., 16; Horton, Det., 16;* G. Scott, Mil., 16.

STOLEN BASES — Rivers, Cal., 48; Washington, Oak., 32, Otis, K.C., 30, Remy, Cal., 26; Leflore, Det., 24; North, Oak., 24.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Palmer, Balt., 13-0, .684, 2.26; Kaat, Chi., 15-6, .634, 2.65; M. Torrez, Balt., 10-5, .667, 3.23; Bird, K.C., 6-3, .667, 3.31; Bosman, Oak., 6-3, .667, 3.73.

STRIKEOUTS—Ryan, Cal., 144; Tanana, Cal., 142; Blue, Oak., 126; Blyleven, Minn., 117; G. Perry, Texas, 114.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Madlock, Chi. ...	80	324	46	114	.352
Morgan, Cin.	84	290	61	99	.341
Parker, Pgh.	78	290	45	98	.338
Sanguillen, Pgh.	77	251	33	85	.338
Watson, Htn.	85	318	42	104	.327
Simmons, St. L.	85	300	44	98	.327
Bowa, Phi.	64	279	25	90	.323
Cash, Phi	90	362	67	123	.322
Joshua, S.F.	71	268	38	86	.321
Garvey, L.A.	82	265	48	122	.317

RUNS—Cash, Phi., 67; Lopes, L.A., 65; Morgan, Cin., 61; Rose, Cin., 58; Cedeno, Htn., 57.

RUNS BATTED IN — Luzinski, Phi., 80; Bench, Cin., 73; Watson, Htn., 32; Staub, N.Y., 61, Morgan, Cin., 60.

HITS—Cash, Phi., 123; Garvey, L.A., 122; Rose, Cin., 121; Madlock, Chi., 114; Luzinski, Phi., 107.

DOUBLES — Bench, Cin., 30; Rose, Cin., 26, Grubb, S.D., 23; Cash, Phi., 22; Madlock, Chi., 21; Monday, Chi., 21; Cedeno, Htn., 21.

TRIPLES — Kessinger, Chi., 8; D. Parker, Pgh., 7; Griffey, Cin., 7; Gross, Htn., 7; R. Metzger, Htn., 7.

HOME RUNS — Luzinski, Phi., 25; Bench, Cin., 19; Stargell, Pgh., 18; Schmidt, Phi., 17; D. Parker, Pgh., 17.

STOLEN BASES—Morgan, Cin., 40; Brock, St. L., 36; Cedeno, Htn., 36; Lopes, L.A., 33; F. Mangual, Mon., 20.

PITCHING (9 decisions) — Guilett, Cin., 9-3, .750, 2.09, Seaver, N.Y., 13-5, .722, 1.95; Billingham, Cin., 10-4, .714, 3.82; S. Stone, Chi., 7-2, .700, 3.15; Kirby, Cin., 7-3, .700, 4.04.

STRIKEOUTS — Seaver, N.Y., 157; Messersmith, L.A., 136; Sutton, L.A., 120; Reuschel, Chi., 101; Carlton, Phi., 97.

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Art Buchwald

Over There!

LONDON—It seems only fitting that at the beginning of the celebration of our bicentennial we visit the mother country to whom all of us owe so much.



Buchwald

I am happy to report that with only a few exceptions, most Englishmen have gotten over the American Revolutionary War. In a few of the private gentlemen's clubs in London, you may still hear someone shout "We've got to send more military aid to the Tories in the colonies!"

But now these men are, thankfully, in the minority, and most of the British people are willing to write off the revolution as a bad show that George III got them into by duplicity and overconfidence.

Still one hardliner at White's Club told me, "We should have never gone in there with the Hessians unless we expected to win. Our problem was we didn't use everything in our arsenal against the revolutionaries. The only thing those shifty-eyed colonialists understand is force."

* * *

"Do you blame George III for getting you into the war you couldn't win?"

"I blame the War Office. They never understood the terrain and they didn't think the insurrectionists would fight. After all, they reasoned, how could a rabble of uncivilized frontiersmen face up to the superior quality of arms and training of his majesty's troops? But we still could have won if Parliament had not tied George III's hands when it came to voting more aid."

There is also still a great deal of criticism in some circles of the military. At Boodle's Club, a retired major told me, "If Gen. Wolfe had not been killed at Quebec in 1759 we would have never lost. He was the only military leader we had. In London Lord North received so many optimistic reports from the likes of Gen. Howe and Sir Henry Clinton that we all thought His Majesty's boys would be home by Christmas. We were lulled into a false sense of security by Gen. Cornwallis's extremely inflated body counts. Everyone over there insisted Washington was finished at Trenton New Jersey."

Another hawk on the colonies, Col. Blaime ret., said, "I don't know whether to say this publicly or not, but the reason we lost is because of the navy. Adm. Graves's decision not to engage the French off the Chesapeake Bay was a disaster. I'm still waiting for an inquiry, but I doubt if it will take place. Too many heads would roll."

* * *

Although the war is still being fought at White's and Boodle's, the man in the street rarely thinks about the American Revolution anymore. The consensus among most Britishers is that it's over and done with and England may be a better place for having given the colonialists their independence.

"I was for us being there at the beginning," an old man in Hyde Park told me. "But when they invented television and when I saw with my own eyes the frightful atrocities being committed by British troops, I changed my mind."

An English banker said he was glad the American war was over because it had been such a drain on the budget.

"We never really needed the colonies," he said. "I would hate to think what this country would be like today if America was part of the empire. The pound would be weak and we'd have to defend the dollar. We would be obliged to teach the natives everything from labor negotiating to productivity. Heaven knows how long it would have taken the colonies to get their economy in order and bring their standard of living up to ours. Besides, you could never trust an American to remain a loyal subject of the Crown."

"Why do you say that?" I asked him.

"Just look at what your people did to Nixon."

Magna Carta Set for Loan to U.S. Congress

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Parliament yesterday petitioned Queen Elizabeth II to loan to the U.S. Congress for America's Bicentenary year one of Britain's most priceless possessions—one of the four original copies of the Magna Carta.

The petition was approved unanimously.

The Magna Carta was signed by King John on Runnymede Fields just west of London in 1215. In the document, the sovereign was forced to grant England's barons certain civil rights, the first to be codified in the kingdom.

The document being sent to Congress for display is one of two originals in the British Museum. The other two are in Lincoln and Salisbury Cathedrals.

Mary Blume

Gene Wilder as writer, player and, his new thing, movie director.

Gene Wilder Tackles A Three-Pipe Problem



John Jay.

LONDON (IHT).—On one set in Shepperton Studios outside London the camera is shooting inserts of a striking clock for director Gene Wilder. On another set, a full-voiced cast is singing Verdi's "Masked Ball," with lyrics slightly amended by writer Gene Wilder (characteristically, they express the cautious concern that the feast the masked revelers have just consumed might upset their tummies).

A third set between the two is a made-up opera house prop room, with Ashanti spears, a rubber-bladed guillotine, spray-on cobwebs, heraldic flags and, reclining in a cosy hip bath, which is unaccountably on roller-skate wheels, actor Gene Wilder. Mr. Wilder is wearing a doublet, high boots, ribands and white gloves on which pink fingernails seem daintily to have been painted.

As no one could possibly guess from the sets, the film being shot is "The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes's *Smarter* Brother," and Wilder wrote the script, plays the title role and is, for the first time, directing. It is, in the vernacular of the great Holmes himself, a three-pipe problem, but Wilder is pink-cheeked, calm and meticulous, and infinitely more confident as the filming nears its end.

"It took me four and a half weeks to learn what I was doing," he says.

"I had everything clear in my head, the opera sequence was story-boarded, but sometimes the things that were right in my head weren't right." Among them was a moment in a sword fight in the prop room when a combatant's blade strikes a harp and plucks out "The Blue Danube."

"It's cute, that's all," Wilder said. "The cute little jokes, my darlings, had to go." The other actors adore working for Wilder as a director because he understands them: Wilder the actor has fared less well. "If anything has suffered, it's my patience with myself as an actor."

Gene Wilder's name is associated, delibly he hopes, with Mel Brooks for their collaboration in "The Producers," "Blazing Saddles" and "Young Frankenstein." Members from the Brooks team working on Wilder's film include composer John Morris, choreographer Alan Johnson, actors Marty Feldman and Dom DeLuise, and actress Madeline Kahn, who is, Wilder says, "the actress I admire most in the world, selfishly, because I see in her what I want to be. She's a legitimate actress who is hysterically funny."

Mel Brooks's style, Wilder said, is very different from his own; on "Young Frankenstein," Wilder would urge Brooks to be less broad and Brooks would tell Wilder to be less subtle. Brooks, said Wilder, uses a shotgun, while he prefers a rifle. Wilder, an expert fencer who first got his Equity card when hired to do the fencing choreography for a production of "Twelfth Night," is strictly a foil man. "The épée is too heavy-handed," he said.

Despite thier differences, Wilder feels he owes Brooks a good deal. "Lee Strasberg taught me the craft of acting—everything I do consciously in the craft I owe to Strasberg. The courage to let my imagination go further I attribute to Mel Brooks."

Wilder refers to himself as a "pee-in-the-pants comedian," by which he means not that he will pee in his pants to get a laugh, but that he hopes the audience will pee in theirs. He wants the audience to see him as sweet and gentle and dislikes the frequent epithet "hysterical." "I was hysterical and wet for 'The Producers'," he said. "It was something I worked on for the role." At its best, his comedy has a yearning quality, the questing look of eternally baffled innocence.

Wilder played Willie Loman in "Death of a Salesman" as a 15-year-old in Milwaukee. On the professional stage he played in Arnold Wesker's "Roots," Brecht's "Mother Courage" and Graham Greene's "The Complaisant Lover." In addition to the Brooks movies, he has played a snake in "The Little Prince," a Dublin manure collector named Quackser Fortune and, in the "What Is Sodomy" section of Woody Allen's "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex," a general practitioner from Jackson Heights who falls deeply in love with a sheep from Armenia named Daisy. His first film appearance was as the nervous undertaker in the marvelous kidnap sequence of "Bonnie and Clyde"—a sequence, Wilder said, that director Arthur Penn had not intended to be funny.

"The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes's *Smarter* Brother" is a comedy but definitely not a spoof or a send-up. "Anything I did would be funny, 'Hamlet' would be funny," he said. "At the same time, last summer while I was writing this comedy on 'Sherlock Holmes' I was very sad. The surprise I had when I saw 75 minutes of film is that the mood of last summer comes through. It's much more romantic than I'd thought."

Wilder said that when directing, he does not try to emphasize technique. "I'm not going to impress anyone with my technical know-how; if I impress, it will be with my honesty." What he wants is to simplify.

"Simplifying means to carry physical and psychological actions to extremes," he said. "Kazan once wrote, 'What is directing after all but changing psychology into behavior?'

"What it amounts to is finding behavior for characters. That's what I'm happiest doing and that's how I can help actors most."

As a character comedian, Wilder has an air of naivete. "I thought I got my artistic sensitivity from my mother, who studied to be a concert pianist," he said. "But later I found more of my father in me. He was a peasant who came over from Russia at the age of 11. His first reaction was always naive. The naive boob reacting was really him."

Jerry Silberman of Milwaukee became Gene Wilder because he never thought he could do anything else in life. He took the name Gene from Thomas Wolfe's Eugene Gant and thought Wilder sounded simple and nice.

"I couldn't see Jerry Silberman on a marquee doing 'Hamlet'," he said.

"Now," he added, "I can't see Gene Wilder on a marquee doing it either."

PEOPLE: *Ex-Ford Executive Says Firm Drove Him to Drink*

A retired Ford Motor Co. executive who says that in 26 years he drank his way up the corporate ladder to head the firm's Swiss operations has filed a $1.3-million suit against the auto maker, accusing the firm of turning him into an alcoholic. In his suit, **John Brennan**, 56, claims that alcoholism drove him into early retirement and that "an endless succession of long lunches and diplomatic social functions" necessary for his rise in the corporation left him addicted to liquor. He was once board chairman and managing director of Ford in Switzerland. He said he sought help from two Ford vice-presidents—in a midnight conversation over a bottle of scotch in a Zurich hotel—but was asked to sign a letter of resignation. "I signed the letter. I don't know what the alternative was but imagined that it was public disgrace and termination without benefits. At no time was I offered help of any kind." Ford officials declined comment on the suit. Brennan is now a business manager for Guest House, a treatment center in Michigan for alcoholic priests. He no longer drinks.

* * *

President **Nikolai Podgorny** Friday gave the Soviet Union's highest honor, the Order of Lenin, to Nobel Prize-winning author **Mikhail Sholokhov** to mark his 70th birthday. The author of "And Quiet Flows the Don" turned 70 in May. He has become a figure of controversy since literary experts, including exiled Soviet novelist **Alexander Solzhenitsyn**, accused him of using the manuscript or notes of a dead Cossack officer to write his book.

* * *

Rabbi **Baruch Korff** says that he will resume his fund-raising efforts on behalf of **Richard Nixon**. Rabbi Korff said that he met the former president at Nixon's San Clemente estate this week and was assured that expenses he incurred would be reimbursed by Nixon's friends. He said that he then agreed to take over again as head of the group which is trying to raise money to defray Nixon's legal expenses. Rabbi Korff resigned the post May 28, saying that his personal finances no longer permitted him to continue.

* * *

Drummer **Buddy Rich** has canceled a monthlong tour of South Africa by his band because the government would not issue a work visa to bassist **Ben Brown**, a black. "When we were asked to substitute Brown with a white bass player, I decided not to go there." Rich said in New York. "This is my band and I won't change it." In a statement released Thursday, the South African consulate in New York said that the Pretoria government was not "responsible," blaming Rich's impresario. The consulate said that applications by the impresario were "confusing and contradictory," noting that "foreign groups, be they black, white or mixed will find it increasingly difficult to get work permits in view of objections lodged by local artist unions and other interested groups."

* * *

Entertainer **Sammy Davis Jr.** will never again get publicly mixed up in political campaigns. He made the vow because he was a Nixon supporter in 1972 and the Watergate revelations "hurt me inside my gut. I've decided to absolutely cool it."

* * *

Michael Butler, producer of "Hair," has been charged with possession of opium poppies and dangerous drugs. Santa Barbara, Calif., sheriff's deputies said that they had found some 3,000 poppies growing at Butler's home. They held off on the charges until a botanist had examined the flowers.

* * *

A San Francisco dentist has come up with a new way to make caps more palatable. He tattoos them. Dr. **Robert Wachtel**, 32, says that more and more people are asking for designs—his stock includes sunbursts, stars, airplanes, anchors, lightning rod, zodiac signs. With or without design, the price is the same. Wachtel hit on the idea when a patient complained that the cap the dentist was about to put in looked too plain and suggested putting a design on it. "I've been suggesting designs ever since," Wachtel said. "Like tattoos, they're a very personal form of expression."

* * *

"There's no chance I'll retire" said 76-year-old associate Supreme Court Justice **William O. Douglas**. "I'll be there in October positively." In an interview with **Sidney Zion** for the North American Newspaper Alliance, Justice Douglas vehemently waved aside rumors that he might be forced to retire from the court because of a stroke he had earlier this year. Now confined to a wheelchair, Justice Douglas is having therapy at New York's Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine where he has just completed a volume of his autobiography, "The Court Years."

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